The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4269 | 九十六百二千四第 | 日六廿月五庚 | 年未辛治同 | HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 13TH JULY, 1871. | 四拜禮 | 號三十月七英 | 港香 | [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

July 12, PEIHO, Brit. str., 608, Ferries, Shanghai July 8th, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

July 12, ROSALIE, Swed. bk., 575, Nielsaun, Cardiff 23rd February, Coals.—ORDER.

July 12, CUATROS AMIGOS, Span. bk., 406, Belarrinaga, Saigon 30th June, General.—GRUN & Co.

July 12, RESOLUTION, Siam. ship, 815, Garnier, Bangkok June 30th, General.—CHINESE.

July 12, BENGALI, Fren. bk., 432, Domiaux, Saigon July 4th, Rice.—F. DEGENAER.

July 12, C. I., French bk., 350, Lefevre, Saigon July 4th, 9,500 piculs Rice.—F. DEGENAER.

July 12, ORISSA, Brit. str., 1,200, P. S. Tomlin, Bombay June 21st, Galle 27th, Penang July 3rd, and Singapore 6th, General.—P. & O. Co.

July 12, LUZON, Amer. str., 509, Williams, Swatow July 11th, Ballast.—BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

July 12, IMOGEN, Brit. bk., 386, Mathews, Sunderland 20th February, and Singapore 29th June, 570 tons Coal.—THOMAS HOWARD.

July 12, CLAN ALPINE, Brit. str., 1,000, Beckett, from Canton.

July 13, VOLGA, French str., 981, Boubee, Yokohama 6th July, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

July 13, BLANCHE, French ship, 450, Buhot, Saigon 4th July, Rice.—LANDSTEIN & Co.

July 13, STRATHMORE, Brit. bk., 450, Tomlins, Singapore 28th June, Fong-ka-man in Hainan July 7th, General.—CHINESE.

Departures.

July 12, GREAT NORTHERN, str., for Woosung.

July 12, EMULATION, for Swatow.

July 12, JAPAN, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 12TH JULY.

Formosa, str., for Swatow, &c.

Francois Feliz, for Saigon.

Ville de Rivadavia, for Manila.

Elderslie, for Whampoa.

Passengers.

Per *Orissa*, str., from Bombay, &c.—

For Hongkong.

From Brindisi.—Mr. Rowe.

From Calcutta.—Mr. E. Shearin.

From Penang.—32 Chinese.

From Singapore.—Mrs. Harboe, 22 Chinese and two infants.

For Yokohama.

From Southampton.—Messrs. Paul and Hartmann.

From Singapore.—Messrs. Otto Seyd and Johannes Lutjent.

Per *Luzon*, str., from Swatow,—

6 Chinese.

Per *Volga*, str., from Yokohama,—

Monsieur Boyer, Mr. Walker, and 14 Chinese.

Per *Strathmore*, from Singapore,—

50 Chinese.

Per *Resolution*, from Bangkok,—

110 Chinese.

Per *Japan*, str, for Yokohama and San Francisco,—

For Yokohama.—Miss Wilson and Mr. J. Macintyre.

For San Francisco.—Capt. G. Scott, and 300 Chinese.

For Omaha.—Mr. C. V. Creagh.

For New York.—Capt. R. Martin.

For Hamburg.—Mr. W. Muller.

For Liverpool.—Mr. J. C. Wardlaw.

Reports.

The French bark *Bengali* reports left Cape St. James on the 6th July, fresh monsoon, hauling between S. and W. with much rain and very smart squalls.

The Spanish bark *Cuatro Amigos* reports left Cape St. James July 5th, and had for the most part fine weather; from the Macclesfield Bank fresh S.W. with Westerly Sea.

The Siam ship *Resolution* reports fine weather until the Paracels, then rather squally, and unpleasant obscure weather.

The French bark *Blanche* reports had strong gale at W. and N.W. on the 11th and 12th July, with extremely heavy rain and hard squalls.

The British barque *Imogen* reports landed pilot March 2nd off the Wight, had a fine weather voyage where touched for order, sailed 29th June, called at Cape St. James, July 4th, and sailed again on the 5th inst.; had fine weather until the p.m. of the 11th, then the monsoon freshened into a smart gale for a few hours with much rain.

The Swedish bark *Rosalie* from Cardiff on the 23rd February, reports had very heavy weather down the Bristol Channel and across the Bay of Biscay; crossed the Equator in long. 30 W. April 3rd; passed the Hope May 9th, in lat. 40 S., and St. Paul May 31st; Anjer Roads on June 24th; came by Stoltz Channel, Gaspar Strait, had fine weather up to Pulo Sapata; since then squally, heavy rains and unsteady winds veering between S. and S.W. June 25th, in lat. 4.51 S., long. 106.17 E., spoke the British ship *Fiery Cross*, from London to Japan, 85 days out.

The British steamship *Kwangtung* reports left Foochow on the 9th July, Amoy on the 10th, and Swatow on the 11th, had experienced light variable winds and fine weather as far as Swatow; thence fresh S.S.W. to W.S.W. breezes, with occasional heavy squalls and rain, and a high sea, and high steady bar. throughout voyage. The ship *Harlow*, with teas for Europe, left the Min on the 7th instant; the *Maitland* on the 8th; and the *Fire Queen* was ready to leave on the 9th. The steamship *Yuen-tsze-fei* left Foochow on the 9th for Shanghai. The steamships *Bernard* from Shanghai; the *Douglas* from Amoy; and ships *Caller Ou* and *Her Majesty*, arrived in the Min on the 9th instant. The steamships *Yesso* and *Luzon* in Swatow yesterday, the latter to leave for Hongkong at 4 p.m. The body of Capt. Reay, of the *Constantia*, has been recovered, and buried on Kakchio.

The British bark *Strathmore* reports landed 250 Chinese passengers from Singapore at Fong-ka-man in Hainan; arrived there on the 6th at 5 p.m., and sailed again on the 7th at 2 p.m. This place is an open roadstead, anchored about 3 miles off shore in 17 fathoms, rocky bottom. This place is most difficult to make, there being only one small hill which can be used as a leading mark by one well acquainted; the Admiralty chart advertised as correct is perfectly true, "all the positions being uncertain." Then light variable winds from E., until the 11th a heavy gale between S.W. to S.E. with deluges of rain; bar. 29.60, lasting 18 hours; June 29th, passed S. S. *Diomed* off the Anambas steering S., and a telegraph steamer on the 6th steaming very slow.

Auction Sale To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Sundry Articles.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.
Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, ESQ.

E. R. Belilios, Esq.	Wm. Lemann, Esq.
George J. Helland, Esq.	Julius Menke, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.	S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
	G. F. Weller, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Acting Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 5 „ „

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Acting Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062] Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Fourth Call of Twenty-five dollars per Share, on the Shares in the Capital of the Corporation, numbered from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive, was payable on the 1st day of JULY last, at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged on the amount of all calls unpaid, and the other provisions of the 30th article of the Deed of Settlement of the Corporation will also be enforced in respect of Shares upon which the Calls remain unpaid.

By order of the Court of Directors.
JAMES GREIG,
Acting Chief Manager.
tf 941 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1871.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON
(Limited).

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LONDON.

The Capital of the German Bank of London, Limited, is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 Shares of £10 each; of which 60,000 Shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for, and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to Foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C., April, 1871. [6m 1070 June 24

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—1,500,000 DOLLARS, IN 1,500 SHARES OF 1,000 DOLLARS EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS.

Directors
W. H. CONDIT, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.)
E. R. BELILIOS, Esq.
GEO. CRICHTON, Esq., (The Borneo Company, Limited.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
And Two Chinese merchants to be selected by the native shareholders after the allotment of shares.

Bankers:
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

General Agents—Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.

Agents:—

Amoy	Messrs.	H. A. PETERSEN & Co.
Bombay	„	SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Canton	„	OLYPHANT & Co.
Chefoo	„	FERGUSSON & Co.
Chinkiang	„	J. M. CANNY & Co.
Foochow	„	OLYPHANT & Co.
Hakodadi	„	HOWELL & Co.
Hankow	„	EVANS & RAINBOW.
Hiogo	„	SMITH, BAKER & Co.
Kiukiang	„	R. FRANCIS & Co.
Manila	„	FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.
Nagasaki	„	HOLME, RINGER & Co.
Ningpo	„	J. S. HUDSON & Co.
Penang	„	SANDILANDS, BUTTERY & Co.
Saigon	„	A. G. HOGG & Co.
San Francisco		WM. N. OLMSTED, Esq.
Shanghai	Messrs.	OLYPHANT & Co.
Singapore		THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.
Swatow	Messrs.	DIRCKS & Co.
Tientsin		JOHN HANNA, Esq.
Yokohama	Messrs.	SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its shares allotted, will be prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates, on and after 1st May next.

In addition to the usual brokerage, Thirty-three and one third per centum (33⅓%) of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 707 Hongkong, 25th April, 1871.

HUGH PIERCY AUSTIN.

ALL Persons having claims against the above estate are requested to send them in on or before the 1st day of October, 1871, to the undersigned.

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary,
Administrator.
tf 816 Hongkong, 11th May, 1871.

KEELUNG COAL DEPOT.

AMOY.

STEAMERS can be supplied from the above depot with good Steam COALS, at $8.50 per ton, free alongside the vessel.

PASEDAG & Co.,
Agents.
2m 928 Amoy, 24th May, 1871.

Intimations.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1st JANUARY, 1863.

CAPITAL SH. TLS. 1,500,000 IN 1,000 SHARES OF TLS. 1,500 EACH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL SH. TLS. 300,000 OR TLS. 300 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee:
E. H. LAVERS, Esq, *Chairman*, Messrs. Gilman & Co.
F. PORTER, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
E. C. SMITH, Esq., Messrs. Turner & Co.
J. I. MILLER, Esq., Messrs. J. Jarvie & Co.
A. SCHROERS, Esq., Messrs. Textor & Co.
H. G. PEMBERTON, Esq., Messrs. Adamson Bell & Co.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Shanghai on the 1st May, 1871, and it was resolved to form a Company for a further period of three years from 1st January, 1872, to be called the "North China Insurance Company," and the Directors of the present Company 1863-71 were appointed a Provisional Committee for that purpose.

At an adjourned meeting of intending shareholders, held on 22nd May, 1871, a draft Prospectus was submitted, and a resolution passed approving of the basis upon which the Provisional Committee proposed to reorganise the Company.

The Net profits of the Company will be divided amongst the shareholders in the following proportions, viz.—

ONE THIRD (33⅓%) to shareholders rateably in proportion to the number of shares.

Two THIRDS (66⅔%) to shareholders rateably in proportion to the Net Premia contributed by each.

Notice is hereby given that applications for shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company in Shanghai, or through the Agents at the several ports, until 30th September, and from London until 31st October, 1871.

Applications for shares from persons not resident in Shanghai must be accompanied by Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement, and represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1871.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Provisional Committee of the
NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Term 1872-74.)

GENTLEMEN, hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to , and agree to pay the first Call of Tls. 300 per Share, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Forms of application for shares can be obtained at the Head Office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.

tf 974 Shanghai, 29th May, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Local Insurance Offices are prepared to issue Policies, covering Merchandize by *first-class Steamers to London, via Suez Canal*, at the following rates of premium.

		with average	*f.p.a.*
From Canton	Tea,	2½%	1¼%
„ Macao	Silk,	2 %	1¼%
„ Hongkong	Other Merchandise,	2½%	1¼%

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, Canton Insurance Office.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary, Union Insurance Society of Canton.

J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Agent, North China Insurance Company.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents, Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents, China Traders Insurance Company, Limited.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents, Chinese Insurance Company, Limited.

tf 872 Hongkong, 18th May, 1871.

INSURANCE

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IF required by shippers at time of making Freight engagements, Certificates of Insurance against Tea or Silk may be obtained from the Undersigned, on first-class English Companies, to the amount agreed upon at following rates, *by any steamers of the above Company.*

H'kong to London, } on Tea with average, 45/a.
Canton do. } per cent., L. of a. 35/a.
Macao do. } on Silk with average, 27/6 per cent.

Subject to a discount of 15 per cent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
tf 884 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1871.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

UNTIL further Notice the rates of Passage Money, from Hongkong to Marseilles, will be as follows:—

1st Class..........$394
2nd „..........296
3rd „..........177

In these rates are included Claret, Sherry, Marsala, Beer, and Porter during meal times, so furnished without any extra charge.

Arrangements have been made that in the first class Cabins, two passengers only will be accommodated, and in the event of a passenger wishing the whole of a first class Cabin exclusively for his own use, an extra charge of 50 per cent. beyond the above mentioned fare, will be made.

No extra Charge made for the transit through the Suez Canal.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1871.

L'Agent Principal,
tf 1101] C. BERTRAND.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary
Hongkong, 5th April, 1871. [tf 335

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.

ARRANGEMENTS having been completed with the different Mediterranean Steamship Companies, we are now prepared to take cargo at through rates to any of the following Ports:

Marseilles, Barcelona, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Trieste, Venice, Brindisi, Ancona, Smyrna, Constantinople and Odessa.

For further particulars, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
tf 860 Hongkong, 5th June, 1871.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,
the 13th July, 1871, at noon,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
Boxes White Bar SOAP.
„ Yellow „
Cases American TOBACCO.
„ GIN.
„ BRANDY.
„ BITTERS.

Also,

An Invoice of Morton's OILMAN STORES, comprising Soup BOULLI, Julliene HOTCH POTCH, Ox Tail SOUP, Mock Turtle SOUP, Hour SOUP, Kidney SOUP, Boiled BEEF, COCOA and MILK, CHOCOLATE and MILK, LOBSTERS, SALMON, OATMEAL, Pearl BARLEY, TAPIOCA, ARROWROOT, MACARONI, VERMICELLI, MUSTARD, LOZENGES, COMFITS, Table VINEGAR, SALAD OIL, SALT, SAUCE, CATSUP, JAM, JELLY, MARMALADE, PICKLES, &c., &c.

And,

3 Cases containing an assortment of SCISSORS.

And Sundry other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1184 Hongkong, 12th July, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Room, *Queen's Road,*

TO-MORROW,
the 14th instant, at noon,—

Dinner, Breakfast, and Toilet SETS, Glass DISHES, TUMBLERS, TOILET SOAP, BRIDLES, Curry COMBS, FILTERS, Tooth BRUSHES, SHERRY, PORT, Hennessy's BRANDY, Writing INK, Cotton SOCKS, Silk UMBRELLAS, VINEGAR, JAMS, SAUCES, SNUFF, CIGARS, &c.

Also,

Boiled OIL, White ZINC, White LEAD, Black, Green, and Yellow PAINT.

And,

Sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A small Invoice Japanese LACQUERED WARE.

1188 Hongkong, 13th July, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

STEAM LAUNCH.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of privately) on their Wharf, on

FRIDAY,
the 14th July, 1871, at noon,—
The Steam Launch
"SYLVIA,"

50 ft. on the keel; 8 ft. 4 in. beam; 5 ft. depth of hold; locomotive boiler; Engines 25 horse-power; speed 8 knots.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The Lot, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1012 Hongkong, 15th June, 1871.

IN the ESTATE of ERNEST SEYD & Co., YOKOHAMA.

To be sold by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
(if not previously disposed of by private contract),
On Thursday, the 24th August.

The valuable PROPERTY, known and registered as Lot No. 149, Foreign Concession, Yokohama, consisting of:

A first-class DWELLING HOUSE, Two solid built GODOWNS, and STABLES, OUT-HOUSES, &c., &c.

Together with a complete suit of Household and Office FURNITURE, contained therein.

All in first rate condition!

The ground plan measuring 384 Tsubus, or 13,824 square feet, as per Title-deed.

For particulars, apply to
H. OHL,
Administrator to the Estate of Ernest Seyd & Co., Yokohama.
1176]

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DR. H. C. STEWART,
Deceased.

ALL persons having Claims against, or indebted to, the above Estate, are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

WM. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D.,
Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong,
One of the Executors.
tf 595 Hongkong, 9th April, 1871.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for

REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,
Has 280 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a
CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.

tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a

WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

J. S. LAMONT,
Superintendent.

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from

Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—
REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

Intimations.

CHINA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

REVISED TARIFF TO INDIA.

ON and after TO-DAY, the following will be the charge for telegrams of 20 words.

Hongkong to Town of Madras..........$24.60
Stations, East and West of Chittagong as formerly.

By order,
W. H. ALSTON,
Superintendent.
Hongkong—Offices: Bund Lane,
July 11th, 1871. [tf 1182

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CLARK, SPENCE & Co. have been appointed Agents of the above Company at Point de Galle from this date.

By order of the Court,
HENRY M. COLLINS,
Manager,
Eastern Branch.
tf 983 Bombay, 15th May, 1871.

FOR SALE, EX "NEW ARRIVALS."

AN INVOICE of first quality Huth's RUSSIAN ROPE, consisting of:—
4 stranded ROPE, from 7½-inches downwards.
3 „ „ 3½ „ „
BOLT ROPE, 5½ „ „
RATTLINE-STUFF, HOUSE-LINE, MARLINE, HAMBROLINE, 2 and 3 YARN SPUNYARN.

Best English-made White LINES, viz.: Hand Lead LINES, Signal HALYARDS, LOG-LINES, Fishing LINES.

PUMP and Rigging LEATHER.

Copper TACKS, Copper Boat NAILS and BURRS.

India Rubber PACKING.

Canvas HOSE.

Brown Tarred SHEATHING FELT.

Peacock's Patent COMPOSITION.

SOFT SOAP, for Engine purposes.

Wire Tube BRUSHES, assorted sizes.
Paint BRUSHES, do.

White Brothers' best Portland CEMENT.

KEROSINE OIL.

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1169 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

FOR SALE,
Ex Steamer "China."

A SMALL Invoice of Delicious CALCUTTA CHUTNIES:—

Colonel Skinner's,	Mangoe (sweet sliced),
Lucknow,	Cassoondy,
Mangoe (mixed),	Bengal Club.

Armenian CHUTNEY, and Mangoe, Cabbage and Date PICKLES, in quantity not less than one dozen, assorted; also, GUAVA JELLY, in Jars; and a few bales, of 300 lbs. each, Bengal KUS-KUS GRASS.

Apply to A. L. AGABEG, JUN.,
No. 12, Hollywood Road.
10d 1156 Hongkong, 6th July, 1871.

FOR SALE.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
CAZADORES.
Regalia BRITANICA.
ESPECIALES.
And,
REGALIA DE LA REYNA
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 663 Hongkong, 19th April, 1871.

FOR SALE.

AMONTILLADO and SUPERIOR SHERRY } Received direct from Jerez.
SUPERIOR MEDOC, and SUPERIOR ST. JULIEN } from Nathaniel Johnston & Sons, Bordeaux.
PORT, from Smith, Woodhouse & Co., Oporto.
HENNESSY'S BRANDY } Bottled in Cognac.
MARTINEAU'S do. }

REYNOLDS & Co.
1, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong, 24th June, 1871. [tf 1073

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE,
VERZENAY, in Pints & Quarts.
SILLERY, Do. Do.
London XX STOUT, Do. Do.
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
tf 901 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR HOME PRESENTS.

PWK MIXTURE, in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.
Very superior MANILA CIGARS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
14d 1115 Hongkong, 1st July, 1871.

FOR SALE,
At Cost Price, for two weeks only to 15th inst., Ex "Windhover."

PEAR'S Transparent SOAP, Borden's Condensed MILK, Brown and Polson's Corn FLOUR, Oswego ditto, SALAD OIL, MACCARONI, Crosse & Blackwell's French CAPERS, Mushroom and Walnut CATSUP, Calfsfoot and Assorted JELLIES, White WINE VINEGAR, TAPIOCA, Bologna, Brunswick, Oxford, Ham, Tongue and Chicken, and Lyon SAUSAGES, French and Findon HADDOCKS, TURBOT, MACKEREL, HERRINGS A LA SARDINE, Kippered HERRINGS and SALMON, Lockfyne HERRINGS, Assorted MEATS in 1lb. tins, Assorted Philippe and Canaud PATE, LOBSTERS in small tins, ½ lbs. bottles MUSTARD, Potted MEATS, Dried SPRATS, PARAMESAN, Pine and Berkeley CHEESES, Cooked York HAMS, small size, CHAMPIGNONS, ASPARAGUS, SARDINES, Preserved SALMON, ESSENCE of MEAT, OX TONGUES, in cask, CHOCOLATE, COCOA & COCOATINA, PICKLES, PERFUMERY, Sangster's UMBRELLAS, Dried and Crystalized FRUITS, Dried HERBS, Cutting & Co.'s preserved Fresh FRUIT and PEPPERS, Cod LIVER OIL, Quinine WINE, ESSENCE of GINGER, Straw HATS, Seidlitz POWDER, and various other STORES.

TERMS, CASH ONLY.

Price list at the Store.

KWONG CHEONG,
No. 114, Queen's Road.
2w 1123 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1871.

FOR SALE.

THE British ship "ELLEN DOVEREN," 735 tons register, of 17,000 piculs carrying capacity, with Masts, Sails, Rope, Riggings, &c., complete.

For particulars, apply to
CHUN-YUEN TUNG KEE,
Bonham Strand.
1m 1168 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the Three first-class GODOWNS situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. FLETCHER & Co.

For particulars, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 534 Hongkong, 29th March, 1871.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd to the 17th day of July next, both days included.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
24d 1071 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1871.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 17th day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the statement of accounts, together with the Report of the Directors, and for the election of Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
24d 1072 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1871.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from the 6th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.
22d 1154 Hongkong, 6th July, 1871.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Third Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the *30th June* current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*

By Order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
tf 986 Hongkong, 8th June, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

AS we are about to close our business in Hongkong, all parties having accounts to claim or pay to our firm or Mr. V. LAVOISIER, are requested to settle them on or before the 15th instant.

DEBODE, DUBOIS & Co.
1m 1135 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1871.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES, recently occupied by C. LANGDON DAVIS, Esq., Pedder's Wharf, consisting of five rooms and two verandahs.

The OFFICE, recently occupied by ROBERT McMURDO, Esq., Pedder's Wharf.

The OFFICES, recently occupied by C. D. WILLIAMS, Esq., with verandah on the Praya, Peddar's Wharf.

Apply to
GEORGE F. HEARD,
Executor, Estate of
J. B. ENDICOTT, *deceased.*
tf 916 Hongkong, 27th May, 1871.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET,
With possession early in April.

THAT very desirable RESIDENCE, Glenealy House, now in the occupation of the Hon. J. PAUNCEFOTE.

For particulars, apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 434 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

TO LET.

THE Commodious GODOWNS, Business PREMISES and RESIDENCE, formerly occupied by Messrs. MELCHERS & Co., situated at the junction of Graham and Wellington Streets.

Gas and Water laid on. Possession may be taken in March next. Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
tf 182 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO BE LET.

THE commodious Offices and Godowns formerly in the occupation of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., situated on Marine Lot 11, and fronting the Praya. Possession can be had on 1st April next.

For particulars of rent, &c. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 76 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.

Possession can be had early in February.

Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET,
(With possession on 1st January, 1871).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

Intimations.

EUREKA VARIETY TROUPE.

W. E. ROGERS..........*Business Manager.*
JOSEPH SMALL..........*Stage Manager.*

LUSITANO THEATRE.

THE EUREKA VARIETY TROUPE beg to announce that, in consequence of their departure for SINGAPORE being delayed until SATURDAY, 15TH JULY, they will, by particular desire of their numerous Patrons, have the honor of appearing for

ONE NIGHT MORE.
TO-MORROW EVENING, JULY 14TH,
This being positively the
LAST APPEARANCE,
of

MISS NELLIE HOSMER, the Versatile Actress and Songstress;

MR. J. SMALL, the Local Satirist, Characteristic Vocalist, and Comedian; and

PROFESSOR A. SINGER, the Eminent Pianist and Baritone.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Balcony..........$2.00
Parquetto..........1.00
Boxes..........10.00

For particulars see Programmes. No Postponement on account of the weather. Doors open at 8.30, performance to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

Copies of Miss Nellie Hosmer's songs, "*Moet and Chandon*" and "*Par Excellence,*" and Mr. Joseph Small's local song, "*The Hongkong Police,*" may be obtained at the Hongkong Hotel, and at the Theatre on the Night of the Performance.

1185 Hongkong, 13th July, 1871.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"ADEN"
will leave for the above place TO-DAY, the 13th instant, at noon.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 13th July, 1871. [1161

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"MALACCA,"
will leave for the above place TO-DAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 13th July, 1871. [1143

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"KWANG-TUNG,"
Captain Pitman, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1186 Hongkong, 13th July, 1871.

FOR BANGKOK,
(If sufficient inducement offers, via SAIGON).

THE A 1 American Steamer
"LUZON,"
C. C. Williams, Master, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 5 P.M.

No correspondence will be received by the agents or on board.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
3d 1190 Hongkong, 13th July, 1871.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE First Ordinary Yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, and electing Auditors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
1191 Hongkong, 8th July, 1871.

MR. H. C. SHERWIN, Surgeon, &c., having been advertised out of our firm under a misapprehension, notice is hereby given that the Partnership still exists.

SOMERVILLE & SHERWIN.
2d 1187 Foochow, 8th July, 1871.

FOR SALE.

REAL Havana CIGARS.
Superior Manila and Cavite CIGARS, in boxes of 100 and 500.
Manila CHEROOTS.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1189 Hongkong, 13th July, 1871.

FRESH CALIFORNIAN OATS & HAY, *just arrived*, and for Sale, at
MACEWEN & Co.
13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 11th June, 1871. [21d 1180

NOTICE.

THE Auction Room of the Undersigned is REMOVED to the one lately occupied by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., in *Queen's Road.*

H. JURGENS & Co.
1m 1141 Hongkong, 1st July, 1871.

DENT & CO.'S ESTATE.

A FOURTH DIVIDEND of Two per cent. on all Claims against the above Estate admitted by the Trustees, will be paid at their Office, No. 7, Pedder's Hill, on the First Day of August next.

tf 1100 Hongkong, 27th June, 1871.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE moorings of the Inner Iron Bar Buoy at the entrance to the Liau River, Yingtzu, Niuchuang, having been carried away by the ice, and all efforts to recover them having proved unsuccessful, a Spar Buoy, surmounted by a basket, has been moored in the same position, until moorings for the Iron Buoy can be obtained.

T. G. LUSON,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Niuchuang, 1st June, 1871. [1m 1037

"*Japan Mail*" and "*Japan Weekly Mail.*"

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed agents for the two above-named newspapers, are prepared to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the same.

Terms of Subscription, payable in advance: *Japan Mail*, $15 per annum; *Japan Weekly Mail*, $24 per annum.

tf 122 Hongkong, 19th January, 1871.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sold Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 589 April 6

NOW READY,

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION
AND
STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers,..........$1.50
Neatly Bound,..........$2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press Office.*

Notices to Consignees.

SWEDISH BARQUE *ROSALIE*, FROM CARDIFF.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby requested to communicate at once with the undersigned.

FREDERIC DEGENAER,
Agent Swedish bark "Rosalie."
tf 1192 Hongkong, 13th July, 1871.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

DEATHS.

On the 29th March, at Rudolstadt, Germany, of heart disease, Mr. A. ENGELHARDT, late of the Chinese Customs service.

On the 19th May, at the British Hotel, Jermyn-street, London, THEODORE PROBST, of the firm of W. Pustan and Co., China, aged 37 years.

* The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Wednesday morning at 10.10, and the last messengers left the office at 10.30.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JULY 13TH, 1871.

IT becomes a question of some interest and importance whether the punishments which are inflicted upon Chinese criminals in this Colony possess any substantial terrors for them. When we notice the cleanliness and comfort of the gaol, and compare it with the wretche squallor in which a large number of the Chinese not only in Hongkong, but also on the adjacent mainland, pass their lives, the thought naturally occurs that as far as physical comfort goes the men are better off in gaol than they would be if they had their liberty. The next element in their punishment is the hard labour, which amounts probably to about one-third of the work which an ordinary coolie has to perform every day to obtain his living, and which no doubt forms an agreeable break in the monotony of the day. The men, however, it will be said, are deprived of their liberty, and kept away from their friends and associates. Here no doubt we come upon an element of punishment likely to have its effect; but this will only be the case when the term is a long one, as it is not likely that men in great distress, as is frequently the case with criminals imprisoned for a short term, will very much mind being secluded for a limited period. Finally, we come to the great element in all punishment—its moral effect. In every country the chief force of the prison is in its association. If a man has once been in the criminal part of a gaol he loses cast irrevocably—or at least finds himself under a ban, from which it takes him years to extricate himself. This is the great power of the law in civilized countries, and among civilized people; but with men who have been long used to oppressive and arbitrary government, to be in prison is not the disgrace which it becomes where the public have full confidence in the manner in which justice is administered. In China only a modified disgrace attaches to a man who has been in gaol, though at the same time it must not be overlooked that where a native has been imprisoned by a native mandarin in a native prison, something of the same nature as the moral obloquy which attaches to gaol-birds in other countries does, as a rule, cling to him, the reason of this being in a great measure the natural fear which all men have of being involved in difficulties or losing cast by associating with those who have a black mark against them. But is it by any means sure that the same kind of feeling is engendered in respect to men who have been imprisoned by a foreign magistrate in a foreign colony, and in a foreign gaol. To judge from the complete contempt with which the Chinese regard foreigners and all connected with them, we may be quite certain that this will not be the case on the mainland, and it is in all likelihood little more so in the Colony itself. The fact that a Chinaman has been imprisoned in Hongkong, is probably looked upon by the bulk of the Chinese as an unfortunate accident—much the same in their eyes as the imprisonment of Sir HARRY PARKES by the Mandarins was in ours,—so he goes through his term of imprisonment,—not very oppressive in itself, and comes out at the end of it not materially the worse. As above observed, the only case in which the punishment becomes severe at all is in very long sentences, and in them it is far beneath anything which will be sufficient to deter the criminals from committing crimes. In the class of cases which form the bulk of the criminal proceedings in Hongkong, robberies with or without violence, larcenies, aggravated assaults, &c., the men are sent to gaol for terms which would be long at home, but which offer very little terrors to them; and hence we find the Colony overrun with habitual criminals who are quite content to take their chance of an occasional incarceration. Would it not therefore be desirable, instead of burdening the Colony with the expense of these unprofitable men, to take a lesson from the Chinese themselves, and try the effects of a little wholesome flogging? In respect to more serious matters we are fortunately able to inflict this punishment, and experience shows that it is the one thing which the Chinese criminals really dread, the judges having been frequently asked—as in the recent case of LEE-A-MAN—to extend the term of penal servitude for a lengthened period in place of the floggings, which have been from time to time awarded. So many strokes of the bamboo for the commission of an offence are looked upon by the Chinese as their birth right, as much as Englishmen look upon the privileges of *habeas corpus* as theirs—and if, in dealing with such people, we substitute a mild form of imprisonment for corporal punishment, it is not surprising that we have very little hold over them. The best possible plan for diminishing crime in the Colony would be to punish larcenies, robberies, and other minor offences with a moderate application of the lash. If this plan were once adopted, we have no doubt that a vast number of criminals who now make Hongkong so convenient a place of residence, would speedily find it more advantageous to ply their trade in other directions, and we should thus get rid of a large number of criminals, and be saved much expense both in the gaol and the police departments.

In the Court of Exchequer on May 27th, several gentlemen of the bar were desirous of ascertaining from their lordships whether they would hold a sitting of the court on Monday, which it was understood would be a general official holiday. The Lord Chief Baron said that he and other members of the court had looked over the Banks' Holiday Bill, but they could not discover anything applicable to the law courts. Baron Martin said it only applied to Bankers and Bankers' clerks. Mr. Joseph Brown, Q.C.—But I understood your lordships intended sitting in Banco on Monday. (Laughter.) Mr. Baron Martin:—But we are not bankers' clerks. Some people would like to have a holiday the whole year round. (Laughter.)

SUPREME COURT.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

Marcaida and other v. Remedios.

SPECIAL CASE.

Mr. Hayllar was for the plaintiffs, and the Attorney-General for the defendant.

This was an action brought for the recovery of $41,000, as damages for loss through the negligence of defendant, plaintiffs' agent. J. A. dos Remedios was sued on behalf of all the members of the firm of Remedios & Co. A special case was stated for the opinion of the Court, of which the following is a summary.

1.—The plaintiff, J. J. de Marcaida, is a merchant at Manila, and the plaintiffs J. J. de Inchausti and J. Elizalde are also merchants at Manila, trading as Inchausti and Co. Defendant is a merchant and commission agent, trading in Hongkong as Remedios & Co.

2.—James Finlay, now deceased, was formerly a mechanical engineer and shipwright in Hongkong.

3.—A contract was made at Manila on the 28th January, 1869, between the plaintiffs and James Finlay, by which the latter undertook to build in Hongkong a river steamer as per plan and specification, to bring her to Manila and deliver her safely to the plaintiffs before the end of June, 1869, under a penalty of $2,000 for every month in excess. The steamer was to be tried in Manila, and if not satisfactory, the plaintiffs had the option of taking her at a reduction or being paid damages and giving her up to Finlay. Plaintiffs undertook to pay $21,000 for the steamer in instalments thus: on the 1st February, $1,000; 1st March, $3,000; 1st April, $3,000; 1st May, $4,000; 1st June, $4,000; on delivery of steamer after trial in Manila, $6,000. By the seventh clause of the contract Mr. Finlay undertook to furnish guarantees of security to the entire satisfaction of plaintiffs for the fulfilment on his part of the contract, and for the sums advanced to him. Another clause stated that it was the free will and wish of the parties that the contract should be equally legal in Hongkong as in Manila. The specification is then set forth.

4.—A letter from J. J. de Marcaida, on behalf of himself and the other plaintiffs, to Remedios & Co., dated 3rd February, 1869, and asking defendant as plaintiffs' representative to look to the fulfilment of clause 7 of the contract, and compel Finlay to give security; also to pay Finlay $1,000 on completion of guarantee.

5.—Remedios & Co. to Marcaida, 13th February, 1869, replying to above, and stating that Finlay had offered Mr. John Jack's security, which had been accepted by defendants, Mr. Jack being worthy of every confidence and patronised by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., also that $1,000 had been placed at Finlay's disposal.

6.—Marcaida to Remedios & Co., 16th February, 1869, confirming letter of 3rd February, enclosing duplicate of contract, and authorising payment of $4,000 to Finlay on the 1st March.

7.—Before writing the letter of the 13th February, the defendant had seen Mr. Jack, who verbally agreed to become surety, but the agreement was not reduced to writing.

8.—Defendant paid Mr. Finlay on behalf of plaintiffs various sums from time to time, amounting to $15,000, which sums were repaid by plaintiffs from time to time, with the exception of $1,018.44.

9.—James Finlay entered upon the construction of the steamer, and the defendant from time to time advised the plaintiffs of his progress.

10.—Remedios & Co. to Marcaida, 6th November, 1869, stating that the steamer *Bay* had not been able to leave because defendants had told Mr. Finlay they could not permit the vessel's leaving without being covered by Insurance. Finlay said he would insure in Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.'s office. Defendants had paid Finlay $500 on the 27th October, but would pay no more till the vessel was ready to leave.

11.—Marcaida to Remedios & Co., 10th November, 1869. Plaintiff was quite at a loss to understand defendant's assumption of responsibility regarding the insurance of the *Bay*, and could not agree to it, there being no mention of it in the contract.

12.—The steamer did not actually leave Hongkong for Manila till the 4th May, 1870, on which day Remedios & Co. wrote to Marcaida advising her departure.

13.—The *Bay* was totally lost at sea while on her voyage to Manila, and James Finlay, who was on board, lost his life. Remedios & Co. wrote to Marcaida on the 28th May, 1870, informing him of the loss.

14.—Marcaida and Inchausti & Co. to Remedios & Co., 2nd June, 1870, expressing the hope that defendants had insisted on the fulfilment of the contract with Mr. Finlay, who according to defendants had complied with clause 7 in the person of John Jack.

15.—Remedios & Co. to Marcaida, 4th June, 1870, enclosing their account current with him, showing a balance in their favour of $661.59, after the transfer of the balance in their favour with Marcaida and Inchausti & Co., which was $1,018.44.

16.—Marcaida to Remedios & Co., 16th June, 1870, acknowledging the account and authorising defendant to reimburse himself from monies which he had no doubt received from Mr. John Jack, as security for Mr. Finlay, for non-fulfilment of the contract.

17.—It was not till after writing this that the plaintiffs became aware that the agreement of Mr. Jack was not in writing.

18.—Neither James Finlay nor his representative had repaid to the plaintiffs any part of the $15,000 advanced, or any money on account of damages for non delivery of the steamer before the end of June, 1869.

The questions for the opinion of the Court are:—

1.—Whether the said contract, so far as it bears upon the liability of the defendant, is to be construed by the law of Spain or according to English law?

2.—Whether the defendant is liable to the plaintiffs in damages by reason of the agreement of the said John Jack mentioned in paragraph 7 not having been reduced to writing?

3.—If the Court should answer question 2 in the affirmative, what is the measure of such damages?

4.—Are the damages mentioned in clause 2 of the said contract in the nature of a penalty or of liquidated damages?

5.—Whether the loss of the said Steamer by the perils of the seas and the death of the said J. Finlay, and without any default of the said J. Finlay, exonerated him or his representatives from the fulfilment on his or their part of the said contract, or any, and if so what part thereof?

6.—Whether if the agreement by J. Jack to become surety as mentioned in Paragraph 7 had been reduced to writing, it would have been a legal defence to any action against him by the Plaintiffs, on the guarantee that the contract was signed at Manila before he agreed to be surety, and that the plaintiffs were strangers to the consideration?

7.—Whether the plaintiffs by acquiescence or otherwise relieved Mr. Finlay or his surety from liability in respect of any breach of or deviation from the terms of the contract, or any of them?

8.—Was the defendant acting as Agent for reward or as an unpaid Agent?

Mr. Hayllar argued upon these questions at some length yesterday. The Attorney-General will argue on the part of the defendants to-day.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

12th July.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Chun-a-yuk, a mendicant, was convicted of the unlawful possession of a small basket of coals, and fined 5s., in default, seven days.

RATHER PUZZLING.

Fong-ah-yin, a house coolie at Mr. Lammert's, stated that about 1 p.m. on the 11th instant he had gone into a shop at Hawan, and as it was raining he had placed his umbrella outside the door; immediately after he missed it, and going outside saw Cheong-a-tin, a coolie, going off with it, following him, he came up with him, and seizing him gave him up to a constable who came up at the time; defendant then had the umbrella in his hand. P.C. No. 99, the constable to whom the prisoner was given, stated that it was complainant who had the umbrella in his hand, he had not seen defendant with the umbrella in his hand. The defendant pleaded that going with other coolies to Hawan carrying a box, he had seen complainant sitting down under a verandah asleep, having a dish in one hand, and an umbrella in the other. He had laughed at and ridiculed him, complainant then ran after him, and meeting a constable gave him in charge. P.C. 45, sent to make enquires with the complainant, said that he had pointed out a shop in which according to his statement he had purchased some olives, but the shop people neither knew any thing of him nor of any man being accused of stealing an umbrella. Defendant to find security in one householder in $10 to be forthcoming with in one month

NEITHER CURABLE NOT ENDURABLE.

Three Chinese, occupants of Nos. 189, 193 and 195, in the Queen's-road West, were fined $1 each, upon the information of the Inspector of Nuisances, for unlawfully permitting the backs of their houses to be in a filthy state.

MINUS HIS QUEUE.

Yip-a-mee, a ship coolie, found by Chun-ah-chuen *sans queue*, was discharged upon reliable evidence that his condition was owing to the effect of long sickness.

VICE PROTECTED.

Chun-look-yuen, a fireman unemployed, was enjoying under provision of the state his privileged national infirmity in a gambling hall in Morrison Street, and was there robbed of a dollar, which after having staked against No. 4 remained to him. Yeong-Achee took up the dollar and secreted it in his shoe, where it was found by the watchman who searched him. The prisoner was sent to Gaol for three months with hard labour.

VICE UNPROTECTED.

Low-Achow, a hawker, was enjoying contrary to the laws of the state the national infirmity of gambling with dice in a basin, and was taken by P.C. No. 236 with these implements in his hands. He was sent to Gaol for seven days as a rogue and vagabond.

HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

Kwok Acho, a boatman, was fined 50 cents, for waiting at 11 p.m. according to the orders of a ship-master by whom he was employed, at Turner's Wharf, contrary to the harbour regulations.

DISORDERLY.

Hamilton Hague, of Scotland, a seaman unemployed, was fined $1, for disorderly conduct in a brothel, where he and a friend had got drunk upon a bottle of spirits.

CAPTAINS' SAMPANS NOT PRIVILEGED TO REMAIN AFTER GUN-FIRE AT ANY WHARVES OTHER THAN THOSE GAZETTED.

C. Nelson, aged 21, a native of America, a police constable, was charged by Mr. McCulloch, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Turner & Co., under the following circumstances. Last evening the commander of the *Norman Court* was dining at the house of the firm on the Praya. At about 11 p.m., when he was about to leave, witness heard directions given to the head boatman to get his sampan. The boatman went away, and shortly after the son of the head boatman came into the room saying something about his father and a policeman. Witness went on to the Praya with this son, who pointed westward, witness then ran along the Praya in that direction, and at the corner of Pottinger Street saw the head boatman in custody of a Sikh. Witness made this constable understand that he had made a mistake, and told the head boatman to follow, he did so, as also did the Sikh. On arriving at the jetty opposite Turner & Co.'s house, he saw the master of the *Norman Court* talking to an European, who said that he was a water police constable. Several Chinese were there, the Sikh policeman, and the head boatman. One of the Chinese was a boatman belonging to Captain Sherwin, who said that the foreign Constable had taken away the number of his boat from him; witness then asked the foreign Constable whom he identifies as the defendant, what was the matter, when he said that the boat had no right to be there at that hour. It was explained to the defendant that the boat was that in which Captain Sherwin was about to go off to his ship; and Captain Sherwin said "If the sampan does not come alongside how am I to get on board; must I then swim off?" Defendant then said that he would take the sampan off to the police chop, when the Captain observed, "I would advise you to do nothing of the sort, if you do, you will get into trouble." Witness used words also to the same effect. Captain Sherwin observed, "Do you mean to say that I have to get into the boat at once?" Defendant said something to the effect that he did not wish to order any one into the boat. Witness and Capt. Sherwin both thought the defendant was in error in interfering with the boat at all, and some conversation took place to this effect, the P.C. saying that he was authorised. Defendant did not use direct insolence, but his language and demeanour were uncivil, especially when defendant said that he would order the boat off to the Chop. Defendant at last jumped down into the sampan, and from that into his own boat. Witness's impression was that defendant was excited by drink, but he did not stagger or show anything more than that he had taken a little too much; this was also the opinion of Captain Sherwin; the general tenor of defendant's language and conduct led to his having the opinion that he had been drinking; the conversation was chiefly between Captain Sherwin and defendant.

In the course of this case, Mr. Ryris pointed out the extreme triviliaty of the whole matter, and suggested that if the police were employed to look more carefully after catching the thieves and robbers in the place, they would be of much more use to the community.

The case was discharged.

The case of the Pirates apprehended at Showkewan by the Captain Superintendent, and that of a hawker who was apprehended in their company, was remanded for the purpose of obtaining evidence.

YUNNAN.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

For fully sixteen years, the province of Yunnan has been a vast battlefield, which a number of enemies are disputing for. The Miautze of the Liangshan descend from their mountains, kill those who resist, carry off captives, ravage the country, take away what they can, and burn the remainder. Bands of brigands frequently appear; and pass on after a short stay, leaving only ruins behind them. Then there is the permanent rebellion of the Mussulmans, to which in a great measure this state of anarchy is due. As we stated at the time, these insurgents achieved last year some very considerable successes, and threatened to get possession of the entire province. Masters of the country from 100 to 120 miles, in any direction from their capital, inspirited by a crushing victory gained over the Chinese Viceroy in person,—who lost his chair, his official boots, and even his button, in his hasty flight—the Panthays advanced to the siege of the provincial capital itself; and relied, apparently, so fully on success, that they neglected to close up one last line of communication which remained to the besieged. The place was so badly provisioned that it could not have held out for two months, and its fall appeared certain, when a defection in the Mussulman camp changed the face of affairs. Weakened by dissensions, the besiegers were already relaxing their efforts, when the Imperialists received an important reinforcement in the shape of two English gunners, imported by the Futai Teen-yi-ong, and who arrived just at the critical moment. Under their direction, the arms of their employers were used to purpose, the plain around the capital was swept clean of the enemy, and two noted Rebel leaders, Sain-tien and Song-ming-chow, gave in their submission. But envy and jealously prevented the retention of such valuable aid. The Futai was persuaded to discharge the foreigners; 20 Chinese gunners would fire more shots and cost less money; and, by employing only natives, the money, the merit, and the glory, would be retained in the Flowery Land! Whether to argument or to influence, the Futai gave way, and his troops soon did likewise, in the absence of these skilful marksmen. The Imperialist career of success was checked, and the war has resumed its old dilatory, fluctuating aspect.

There are, at the head of the Imperial troops, two generals of recognised merit, Ma-you-loong, the Mahomedan, whose acquaintance the French exploring party made in 1868; and Tien-yo-yuy, a native of Kwangsi. Although their manner of proceeding is different, both are unquestionably loyal. Ma spares the conquered. On the capture of a camp or a city, he executes two or three of the principal chiefs, and permits the rest to live. Tien-yo-yuy, on the contrary, kills without distinction all the Mussulmans he can get hold of, whether they submit or are taken with arms in hand, matters not, they are executed; and though clemency is admirable in the abstract, public opinion turns against Ma-you-loong. Long disastrous experience proves that the Mahomedans will be quiet only when they are in power. They yield only to force, and recommence on the first opportunity. So the Chinese hold that extincition is the only care. But the fidelity of Ma is beyond suspicion. He has already given, and gives daily, too many proofs of his devotion. Very recently, to quote a striking instance, he put to death Tou-siao-tsu, daughter of Too-wen-siu, the principal of the rebel chiefs. This lady appears to have been a terrible amazon. Acting as second in command to her father, she marched with his soldiers, watched his battles, and rewarded or punished according to desert. The prestige which she had earned did serious injury to the cause of the Imperialists, for Mussulmans under her leadership believed themselves invincible. They foresaw, however, that the struggle would be protracted, and that they would have much trouble in overturning by open force the clumsy machine of the Chinese Government. Wishing to hasten this result they had accordingly recourse to other weapons; and Tou-siau-tsu dreamt of reviving the history of Judith. Having obtained a safe-conduct into the city, under pretence of concluding peace, the lady quitted her camp, and made straightway for the palace of the Futai. But Teen-yo-ying, more prudent than Holofernes, refused to see her, and sent her to lodge in a distant quarter. Tou-siao-tsu perceived at last that she was neither more nor less than a prisoner; but it was too late. After having chafed for several months, she conceived the idea of escaping to rejoin her friends. But she was recognised and arrested at the city gate, and executed by order of Ma-you-loong, together with all those who favoured her evasion. Thus, Ma-ta-jin, even if he wished it, can now no longer make common cause with the insurgents.

At present, the rebels still occupy some places of importance and difficult of access—Tchen-kiang-foo, two days journey from Yunnan-sen, the capital, and Tali-foo in the west of the province. The great policy of the mandarins consists in procuring intelligence from the insurgent camp, for they count but little on the courage of their innumerable soldiers. If treason creeps in among the Mussulmans, if divisions rise in their camp, the triumph of the Reds may be at hand; but, if the Whites continue to rely on such small resources, and the Mussulmans remain wholly faithful to there flag, Tchen-kiang-foo will sustain a siege of two or three generations, while the glory of taking Tali-foo is reserved till times unknown. In the meantime, this state of things annoys but little the brave mandarins; is, in fact, rather a piece of good luck for them; since it permits them to pillage everybody, whether friends or enemies. It is well-known that love of country, personal disinterestedness, and the sentiment of duty are virtues which Chinese have not yet known. In the meantime, all is desolate, all is dying. The earth remains uncultitated, mines are abandoned, and commerce is everywhere at a stand-still. The capital retains but a sixth of of its former population, many of the towns and villages have lost half and more than half their inhabitants, and in all Yunnan there is perhaps not a single town that has not been several times decimated. Let the war continue for a short time longer, and the province will be a vast desert.

THE SHANGHAI "PUCK."

We have been favoured with the second number of this clever publication. It fully comes up to the first, and is full of capital skits. The following is one of the best:—

DR. JOHNSON IN SHANGHAI.

The Bund, Time 6 p.m.

Dr. Johnson and James Boswell, Esq. discovered seated on a Bench in the Public Garden.

Boswell.—Like Ulysses, you have surveyed the cities of many men, and made yourself acquainted with their dispositions, or to cite your own line, you have surveyed mankind

"From China to Peru."

Dr. Johnson.—No, Sir, I have surveyed them from Peru to China. He who quotes without aptitude usually thinks without coherence.

Bos.—We see in Shanghai the evidences of enterprize and civility. This settlement is a contrast to the Imperial city of Pekin.

Dr. J.—Yes, Sir, as London is a contrast to Pitsligo or Auchenlech.

Bos.—The jolting of the Pekin carts caused me much uneasiness, and I remarked that your own massive frame suffered occasional inconvenience. The state of the roads is a disgrace to the country.

Dr. J.—Sir, the roads are not worse than those in the Highlands in 1745.

Bos.—There is a humorous distich on that subject. I think I recall it!

"If you had seen these roads made before
they were made,
You'd have thrown up your hands, and blessed General Wade."

Mr. Wade, (the namesake, and I believe the descendant of the General) has done little to facilitate the approach to Pekin.

Dr. J.—Sir, the fellow is a Whig.

Bos.—And yet perhaps he is wise in waiting patiently for the Chinese to take the first steps along the path of improvement. If the Emperor would declare for progress it would be rapidly accomplished.

Dr. J.—Sir, he who anticipates intelligent activity from the effeminate supineness of oriental languor, may expect to fashion the auricular appendage of the porker into the reticulated enclosure of the medium of exchange.

Bos.—Mr. Wade informed me that he was compiling a Dictionary.

Dr. J.—Neither he nor any other man can do two things well. Had I been a Plenipotentiary I should not have a Lexicographer.

Bos.—That would have been a great loss to the world.

Dr. J.—How do you know? I might have made a Treaty that would have better than my Dictionary, at least I should have maintained the honor of my country.

Bos.—The British Charge d'Affaires has not uniformly kept that in mind; but I was pleased to perceive that you were entertained by his conversation.

Dr. J.—Sir, my admiration of his wit was exactly commensurate with my detestation of his principles.

Bos.—You found his wit really brilliant.

Dr. J.—Sir, his conversation did not blaze with sparking coruscations of wit, but it pleased by its equable and calm splendour. Besides, Sir, it was brilliant by contrast. I had recently been staying with a Judicial Personage in Japan. He who emerges from Cimmerian darkness mistakes the obscurity of twilight for meridional illumination.

Bos.—It is growing chilly. Let us walk along the Bund. That Oriental Bank is a superb building. I say of it as you said of the Castle of Inverury, what strikes the spectator is the "defiance of expense."

Dr. J.—Inverary Castle is probably the only building in your country to which the remark could be applied.

Bos.—You are too severe. But take care of those drunken sailors. I wonder what pleasure Jack can find in that helter skelter pace.

Dr. J.—That the mariner, newly released from the confinement of ship-board, should exult in the sensation of temporary liberty; and that one who has been for months restricted to pedestrian exercise should rejoice in the variety of rapid, though sometimes precarious, equitation, can only excite the surprize of him who uses language without thought, and employ's in vacant wonder the hours that should be engrossed by rational reflection.

Bos.—(Copying the last remark in his Note Book.) That is indeed a marvellous observation. He is a most extraordinary man.—Here we are at the Club. Let us have some refreshment. The word Sodales may have been derived from the custom of taking brandy and soda together.

Dr. J.—Be quiet.—Punning is the lowest wit, and a false etymology is a dull pun. He who drinks at irregular hours incurs the danger of surrendering the sacred habit of temperance to the artful solicitations of seductive ebriosity.

Bos.—Yet you will have a sherry and bitters. You know you like to mix with the young dogs and hear their fun.

Dr. J.—Well, well, I will not quarrel about a glass more or less:—

"*Natis in usum lætitiæ scyphis*
Pugnare, Thracum est."

Propose a toast.

Bos.—The Marquis of Lorn.

Dr. J.—No, I drank that toast oftener than I recollect on the Queen's Birthday. I propose Prosperity to Shanghai, a community which has had the resolution to prove with unexampled self sacrifice the truth of my doctrine, "Taxation no Tyranny."

Bos.—Hear, Hear.

Dr. J.—A community where the ponderosity of the public burdens is only equalled by the levity of the public press, and where the elasticity of commercial enterprise alleviates the rigidity of social morals.

Bos.—"Rigidity," did you say? Who are those ladies in an open carriage?

Dr. J.—Be quiet Bozzy.—Imbibe your potation.

(*They drink and ascend the stairs. The Doctor leaning on Boswell.—Dinner Gong.*

A fire has occurred at Glasgow, and has destroyed the buildings occupied by the Clyde Jute Company, well known as the "Old Silk Mill." There are two buildings, one four, the other five, storeys in height. Flat after flat fell with a crushing weight to the earth; the roofs, too, in time followed, and ultimately there was nothing but bare and tottering walls left. The estimates of the loss are various, but it is thought it will be between £8,000 and £10,000.

THE GERMAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

There has been a very lively debate in the German Parliament on one of those grievances so dear to our own House of Commons—the treatment of the German troops in France by the military authorities. The attention of the deputies was officially drawn to the subject by the petition of a worthy Mayence burgess of the name of Müller (the Müllers are the Smiths and Browns of Germany) praying "that the complaints of the bad rations now being served out, which are made in private letters and in the press, might be speedily and thoroughly investigated." Count von Moltke, in the absence of the regular official representative of the War Ministry, made a speech of some length on the occasion. He replied particularly to a charge which had been made of serving out spoiled provisions, and explained that the signing of peace preliminaries, being accompanied with a new mode of victualling the troops, had left large stores on hand, which had to be consumed where kept, as they were not to be sent forward. The repeated distribution of some of the stores, particularly bacon, to the troops, had undoubtedly produced some grumbling, but no more, he believed, than was a necessary incident in the life of an army which suddenly found itself brought to a tedious standstill after a career of constant progress and victory. He believed, on the whole, that the service was very grateful to its excellent supply departments. After some further debating on the continued detention of the landwehr and reserve troops away from their homes, the discussion was by general consent dropped, but not before the fact had been freely animadverted on that men in their *sixteenth* year of liability to service are still on foreign soil, while there is a great lack of hands for tilling and manufacture throughout Germany.

THE "FAMILY IDEA" IN ENGLAND.

(*Spectator.*)

The time has scarcely yet arrived in this country for a thorough discussion of its land laws. The true "agriculture interest," the farmers and labourers, still look upon those laws as so nearly laws of nature that they never resist and seldom criticize them, while the self-styled "agricultural interest," the landlord class, is so powerful and so resolute to resist innovation, that debate is spoiled by its provoking unreality. Nothing will or can come of any amount of discussion about land till the cottagers have votes, and then very possibly a great deal too much may come. We must, however, call attention, not in the interest of land reform, but of argumentative accuracy, to one or two arguments advanced in the course of Tuesday's debate upon the tenure. Mr. Wren-Hoskyns wants, in brief, to make land as saleable as a watch, and Mr. Jessel and Sir Roundell Palmer answered him by two arguments which it may amuse our readers for a moment to examine. One of them was that the power of settlement and other incidents of our land tenure greatly increased the saleable value of the land. The rich man, it was said, would give a great deal more for land because he could by settlement ensure its transmission to his decendants. The argument seemed on the face of it so sound that it had quite an effect upon the House, but it is, we believe, incorrect in fact, and with all respect for Mr. Jessel, absolutely absurd in theory. The statement itself, and the deduction from the statement, are equally assumptions. It is conceivable that as among big men the man who wants to found a family will be the highest bidder—though he could found just as well by leaving the freehold to his eldest son, who, on Mr. Jessel's theory of English tendencies, would be all anxiety to leave it again to his,—but the big men are by no means the heaviest bidders for any but great estates. The little men, the men who want homes, will give much heavier prices. It is in the "residential counties," where land buyers are middle-class men, who do not "entail," that land reaches its heaviest price; and there is scarcely any county in England where, if the conveyance of land were as cheap as the conveyance of Consols, the best method of selling land would not be to chop it up into parcels. The little buyers, who in Belgium give sixty years' purchase, and in Holland eighty years, and in many parts of France even more, and in Ireland give twenty-five years' purchase for mere tenancies, would in England give double the average value for patches of arable land now selling in large blocks at what is really the very low price of £40 an acre. Of course, they cannot do it while Mr. Jessel's loved system exists, because the conveyance costs too much; but there is not the smallest reason except the interest of the lawyers and of the system why it should cost more than it does in Bengal, or say a penny an acre. If no tenure is allowed but fee-simple, and all sales are marked on the maps of the topographical survey, the conveyance of land is just as easy as the conveyance of Consols. Allowing, however, for a moment that our system of tenure raises the price of land, will Mr. Jessel just explain why that, of all earthly results, is an economic good? We should have said it was an economic evil. Every pound added to the price of land means either an artificial addition, which the State has no more right to make than it has to pay Mr. Green for owning so many ships, or a real addition, that is, a real increase to the cost of production. It is good, says Mr. Jessel, who is an economist, that necessaries should be cheap. The first necessary is land. Consequently, that should be dear! The truth is, Mr. Jessel cannot give up the notion that a landed aristocracy is a very good thing, and not venturing to say so, is driven to all manner of assumptions to show that his system tends to results better understood or more popular than the uses of aristocracy.

The economic idea breaking down, we have the "family idea." There is something very ingenious, almost astute, in this effort to enlist the family idea in support of the land laws, to connect English fondness for domesticity with a system, which of all the systems ever invented in this world is most hostile to family affection. The English people, says or rather hints Sir Roundell Palmer, is attached to the family idea. Is it? If it is, it is odd that the English people is the only one in the world in which the "family" has no legal existence, is in no way a unit, has no internal council, is in no way treated as an integer, and displays an invincible centrifugal tendency towards splitting up into fragments, which pitch themselves over the world searching for wealth to exempt them from family dependence. Englishmen are fairly good folk, but it is not among Englishmen that we must seek for the family feeling which everywhere else enables two or three generations to dwell together in one house, without contention, or intrigue, or contempt of parental authority. For that we must go to France, or India, or China, or any country where filial respect still exist, where it is not intensely ridiculous to acknowledge the love and reverence felt, say, for an old grandmother. In England, so far from feeling that, we deliberately provide that if a landowner dies intestate, every human being dependent on him, except his wife and his eldest son, shall be stripped of every means of support. Domestic affection is our strong point, so we reduce the wife from the head of the house to a poor dependent in some cottage on the skirts of the estate, and turn all the children but one out of their father's house, to live as they may on their mother's scanty means. But perhaps Mr. Jessel and Sir Roundell Palmer do not mean family affection by the family idea, but only the natural pride an Englishman experiences in thinking that his descendants will endure for generations among the wealthy and the respected. Does the Englishman feel that so much? Then why does he keep up a system carefully contrived not to satisfy his feeling, carefully and specially contrived to prevent any descendant being wealthy or respected excepting only one? How does it happen that great owners of personalty so seldom bequeath it as if it were land? They can "settle" their Consols if they please. And why is it that no system of State trustees has ever sprung up among us, under which a family once wealthy might continue wealthy for ever; and that our Legislature and our Courts have for years been conspiring to limit entails by every possible means? and that our people once out of England invariably and instantly abolish all legal aids to the gratification of this peculiar pride? Does all English legislation tend to resist the natural instincts of the people? Land, said Sir Roundell Palmer, affectionately patting the soil upon the back, must not be reduced by Englishmen to the position of "mere property," but if that is the English desire, why are we all trying so to reduce it? Is it not, on the face of the evidence, just possible that the great lawyers who opposed Mr. Wren-Hoskyns are confounding the sentiment of England with the sentiment of landlords, and endeavouring, in the teeth of all evidence, to exalt the worst prejudices of a limited class into laws of nature, of affection, almost of God?

LATE TELEGRAM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 9th July.

The Tichborne trial has been adjourned until November.

The *Agincourt* is afloat.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Orissa*, Capt. Tomlin, from Bombay 21st, Galle 27th, ult., Penang 3rd inst., and Singapore 5th inst., with the English mail of 2nd June, arrived yesterday. The following telegrams from the *Straits Times*, though of earlier dates, give further details than those already published:—

(*From Reuter's Telegrams in the Ceylon Observer.*)

LONDON, 15th June.

General Pears is gazetted Knight Commander of the Bath.

Earl de Grey and Ripon has been created a Marquis, and Lord Tenterden a Commander of the Bath. Sir Stafford Northcote has declined the honor.

LONDON, 15th June.

The Roumanian Chambers have voted a Royal address to Prince Charles, promising the support of the present Government.

The German Parliament has voted four million thalers as a reward to Generals and Ministers.

The Reichstag has been closed by the Emperor of Germany, who expressed his conviction that the present peace would be durable.

The *Times* publishes a rumour that Marshal Macmahon has sent in his resignation.

LONDON, 17th June.

The triumphal entry of the German Army into Berlin, in celebration of their victories, took place with great splendour yesterday. The Emperor conferred many orders, and created Roon a Count, Moltke a Marshal. His speech was peaceful.

Lord Cairns has given judgment in a case of claims for indemnity by five amalgamated Companies against the Albert Life Assurance. Lord Cairns held the Albert liable to the extent of their funds and assets. The amalgamated Companies must rank with other creditors.

The Army Regulation Bill has passed the committee of the House of Commons in a reduced form. The debate on the amendment of Mr. McCullagh Torrens against enlisting recruits under 20 years of age is reserved.

Lord Westbury has called the attention of the House of Lords to the increased accumulation of Indian appeals. The Privy Council recommended the Duke of Argyle to consider whether something was not practicable in India to reduce the number of appeals.

The Lord Chancellor in replying said that a Bill for a general reform regarding jurisdiction in cases of appeal was in the hands of the Attorney-General, and that temporary measures were in the course of preparation. He added he was helping the two Judges to sit continuously for Indian appeals until arrears were reduced.

LONDON, 18th June.

There were illuminations at Brussels yesterday on the occasion of the anniversary of the Pope. The troops were kept in readiness owing to an Anti-papal manifestation. The crowd nevertheless broke the windows that were illuminated.

The Committee of the Hungarian Delegation have passed a vote of confidence in the peaceful policy of Count Beust, who stated the representatives of the Courts of South Germany at Rome would be maintained with the consent of Prussia and Italy.

The review which was to take place at Paris to-day is postponed, in consequence of bad weather.

Count Walderes (*sic.*) is appointed German charge d'affaires at Versailles.

The Sublime Porte has refused to accept M. Tricoupis as Greek minister at Constantinople, in consequence of his having been Minister for Foreign Affairs during the Cretan insurrection.

The Greek Government immediately recalled Mr. Rangabe, their present Minister to Turkey.

LONDON, 20th June.

The Fenians have stolen the arms of the Arsenal at Mallow, in Ireland, causing uneasiness. Several suspected persons have been arrested.

The Committee of the House of Commons have adopted the Military Reform Bill. In the House of Lords, the Earl of Granville protested against any suggestion that England should violate the declaration of Paris in the case of war.

It is stated that the issue price of the French loan is 82.

M. Felix Pyat has not been arrested.

LONDON, 21st June.

The Bucharest Chamber is discussing a loan of 78 millions at 8 per cent., the issue price 75.

VERSAILLES, 21st June.

In the National Assembly M. Thiers has declared that the expenses of the War amounted to about three milliards of francs.

There is a deficiency in the Budget for 1870-1871 amounting to 2,631,000,000 of francs.

LONDON, 21st June.

In the House of Commons the amendment by Mr. McCullagh Torrens against employing soldiers under 21 (query 20) on foreign service was negatived, the Government objecting to any statutory prohibition but consenting to the principle.

Mr. Torrens will move an address accordingly.

Clause four of the Army Regulation Bill has been amended.

Officers to (query of) purchase Regiments instead of being compensated according to the despatch of Lord Cranbourne, will receive the customary value of their steps in Regiments prior to bill becoming law.

THE STATE OF CUBA.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

Should there come a respite from troubles nearer home, the attention of the British public may perhaps be turned to the Island of Cuba, where for the last three years a revolution has been going on which has involved the sacrifice of some 30,000 lives, and the destruction of an incalculable amount of property. So little interest in this struggle is felt in England, that it is almost necessary to say that the Cubans are fighting for the right of self-government and the immediate abolition of slavery. What is called the Patriot Government has now the control over two-thirds of the island; but the struggle between the Spanish authorities and the successful Republicans is still maintained, nor does there seem to be any immediate prospect of its termination. It is true that King Amadeus in his recent speech to the Cortes stated that "he indulges in the flattering hope of the prompt pacification of the island of Cuba," yet there is no talk of any concession to the demands of the Cubans, and without this there can be no solution of the quarrel. In a military point of view the belligerents occupy much the same relative positions as they did two years ago, but meanwhile the Cubans have been daily learning more of the art of war and the spirit of endurance, and have on their side all the advantages which spring from a thorough knowledge of the country and habituation to its trying climate. The Spaniards, on the other hand, can ill afford to spare the 15,000 men they have lost in the struggle, and are feeling very sensibly the effects of financial embarrassment. Cannot something be done in the way of friendly intervention to terminate this sad state of affairs? The sale of the island to the United States has been again and again proposed, but, as the patriotic press declares, "Spain has no right to sell the Cuban people, and the United States cannot buy without a denial of the underlying principle of Republicanism." A hint has been thrown out by Colonel Manias, which is at any rate worthy of consideration. He suggests that if Spain wants money, and is willing to sell her uncertain rights, Cuba itself will buy them. The country would infinitely prefer to redeem itself with gold than by the sacrifice of further life, and can well afford to give the sum demanded and furnish ample guarantees for its payment. "This," he adds, "is the sole solution of the Cuban question as it now presents itself, by which Spain can save her honour, and at the same time replenish her Treasury and preserve her share of the rich and growing commerce of her lost colony."

Does the Thames keep a running account on more than two banks?—*Judy.*

A Troy prisoner found fault with the Judge for making his sentence too short.

A German, who has been naturalized in Wisconsin, wrote a letter to a fellow countryman recently, in which he said: "Exkoose me dat I schreib you in English. Ich habe so long stabt in Visconsin gewont, das ich already twise have gevoted."

THE OPIUM TRADE.—INDIAN COMMITTEE.

EXAMINATION OF SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK AND MR. COOPER.

(*London and China Express.*)

Sir R. Alcock stated that he is Her Majesty's Minister in China and that he has resided in that country for a quarter of a century. Within the last year or two his attention had been called by the merchants engaged in the opium trade to the cultivation of the poppy in China, and in consequence he took pains to get all the information he could on that subject. He was informed by the merchants that the trade of the three or four preceding years had been a losing trade, and that the progressive increase in the consumption of opium had been stopped, and they were of opinion that some cause was interfering with the consumption or the demand. In January, 1869, one of the censors—an important body in China, whose function it was to call attention to what was wrong on the part of any of the authorities, from the Emperor down to the lowest official—presented a memorial to the Emperor, requesting the cultivation of the poppy to be stopped. In consequence, an edict appeared in the *Peking Gazette* of June 29, referring to this memorial and to the former edict, prohibiting the cultivation of opium entirely. In February he sent a despatch to Lord Stanley on the subject, a copy of which was sent to the India-office and also to Calcutta. [Sir Rutherford read extracts from the despatch in question and its enclosures, to the effect that the cultivation was spreading in various provinces, almost all over China, and that in some it was taking the place of the natural products of the country. He also read a despatch of May 20, referring to a confidential interview he had had with Yung Sang and other ministers on the subject of the opium duty, in which they strongly urged on him to represent to his Government the propriety of forbidding the traffic. He also read an official note from the Foreign Board in China, urging Her Majesty's Government to prohibit the importation of opium as injurious to legitimate commerce.] Subsequently to this he discovered that one of the most distinguished of the Government officers had actually employed himself in the production of the poppy, and that he had memorialised the Throne to grant licences and to prohibit the importation of foreign opium. That course was suggested by Lo, and by him carried out. In January in the following year he proceeded to Calcutta and placed this information before the Governor-General in Council. The substance of the information that he had to impart, was that there was a large and increasing cultivation of the poppy in China, and that the Chinese Government, if they could not come to terms of arrangement with the British Government, would promote the cultivation of opium in China, so as to produce it at a cheaper rate than it could be sent at from India; that they would entirely shut out opium, and having done that they would be able to stamp out the cultivation in China.

Mr. Cooper was examined on the subject of opium cultivation in China. He could not speak from his own knowledge that the cultivation of opium was increasing, but from inquiries he made of the French missionaries, he was told that thirty years ago, when they first went to China, the growth of opium was unknown in the province of Szechuan, but now it was grown there extensively, rather under the ban of the officials, but still allowed, and that in Yunnan it was grown in larger quantities. There was no special tax upon it, but the cultivators were permitted to grow it on paying a secret fee to the officials. Opium was also grown in many provinces of China by the natives for their own consumption; not for trade, except at Yunnan. Indian opium never went to the west of China; they would not smoke it there, on account of its being too strong for them. Its use was solely confined to those provinces which were reached by our open ports on the east coast. He endeavoured to effect a passage from China to India, and went to Thibet, but he did not discover that any opium was grown there. The Chinese only smoked opium, they never ate it. The consumption of opium was becoming alarmingly prevalent in East China and in West China also. If a person smoked a pipe of opium once or twice a week it had very little effect, but if he smoked a pipe or two a day for three or four days successively it would affect him so seriously that before he could raise his energies to go to work he would have to smoke one or two pipes. The consumption of a regular smoker would be from three-quarters of an ounce to an ounce a day, but a great smoker would consume an ounce and a half or more. They would begin to smoke at eight in the evening, and go on till three or four in the morning. Amongst the lowest orders of the people, women, and boys and girls from the age of eleven smoked opium. They would spend money for opium even if they went without food. He employed several coolies when he was in China, and each coolie used to smoke every evening an amount of opium which cost him 150 cash. 1,000 cash was equal to one tael, the value of which was 6s. 8d.; so that the opium would cost each coolie about a shilling, and his wages were 250 cash a day. When a coolie had his opium regularly he would perform prodigies of work, but if he missed for one day he would lie in his bed listless and unable to speak. His coolies carried him on an average twenty miles a day. He never saw a grey-headed coolie. The Indian drug would always find a good market in China on account of its superior quality. It required fewer pipes to produce the same effect than the native drug did. He should say that in Canton the native drug was mixed with Indian. The grandfather of the present Emperor slew his youngest son when he discovered that he was addicted to opium smoking, and he issued an edict against the cultivation of the poppy. In China the cultivation of opium interfered seriously with the growth of food. He thought the effect of opium smoking in China was worse than that of drinking intoxicating liquors in England. If a man could get his supply of opium regularly he went on, but if he could not get it he died. When he used to start on his journey in the morning, before the watch went round, it was a common thing to see men lying dead on the road simply from the want of opium. Opium smoking led to a crime in this way, that in order to get opium men would do anything, even sell their children. The Chinese Government levied an import duty on the opium, and he did not think they cared much about the traffic so long as they got the money. The Taepings, he had heard, set their faces against opium, as did also the Mahommedans in Yunnan. The Chinese were also heavy drinkers. It would be impossible to put down opium smoking in China; if they did, they would destroy one-third of the whole population. If the importation of the drug were stopped it would be a frightful calamity; he should say that one-third of the population would die. In a report of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce it was stated that for the last five or six years the poppy had been grown more openly, and was conspicuous in the fields; that quite accorded with his observation. The authorities winked at it, simply because so large a proportion of the people smoked opium that they could not prevent it. He did not think the habit had sprung up within the last thirty years. He believed it had existed on the eastern coast of China for a couple of centuries. The tribes bordering the northern part of Burmah and Assam had cultivated opium for generations. He did not think we had anything to fear from the competition of the Chinese cultivators provided we furnished the eastern Chinese with the Indian drug at a moderate price, and even at present prices we need not fear the competition of the Chinese for several years to come. If we wished to put down competition we must reduce the price of the Indian drug. On the whole he thought if the Indian opium revenue failed it would be from bad management. He thought the consumption was sure to increase.

LADY MEDICAL (AND LEGAL?) STUDENTS.—On the 31st May, at Edinburgh, a jury trial for £1,000 damages, for defamation, at the instance of Mr. Cunningham Craig, class assistant to Professor Christieson, Edinburgh, against Miss Jex-Blake, was held before Lord Mure, in the Justiciary Court-room. Miss Blake is the leader of the movement for the admission of ladies to the medical classes of the university and the clinical classes in the infirmary wards. In the beginning of the year there was a riot at the Surgeon's Hall, when an attempt was made to prevent the ladies getting access to their class-room, and subsequently another attempt at riot was made at the meeting of infirmary managers in the High Church. Miss Jex-Blake, in the course of a speech which she made on the occasion, referred to the pursuer having been the leader of the first riot, when she averred he was in a state of intoxication. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages one farthing.

THE QUEEN'S FIRST GAME OF CHESS.

The dinner at the Castle this day passed off agreeable, and, when in the drawing-room, the Queen sat down to chess with the Queen of the Belgians. H. M. had never played before; Lord Melbourne told her how to move, and Lord Palmerston also assisted her. I looked on for some time, without taking part in the game, and I might as well have abstained altogether; for when Melbourne and Palmerston gave up advising her Majesty, in order that I might succeed to them, I did not succeed better than my colleagues. I was very near winning the game when I lost it by an oversight, and by being very often asked by Her Majesty, "What must I do?" There was some little confusion created by the two Queens on the board, and the two Queens at the table. Her Majesty was not so discouraged by her defeat as to prevent her playing again the evening after this. Who played for the Queen I do not know; but H. M. ran up to me laughing, and saying she had won. She asked me how she came to lose yesterday. I replied, "Because your Majesty had such bad advisers;" on which she laughed heartily, so did the Queen of the Belgians, who, by the way, spoke English well.—"Lord Broughton's Recollections of a Long Life," in the *Edinburgh Review.*

SYMPATHY WITH THE PARIS COMMUNISTS.

A meeting of the members of the Universal Republican League was held on the 30th May, in Stamford-street, under the chairmanship of a German named Dahlman, who is styled a "citizen." He said he had spoken to several "citizens" about a demonstration to show their grief at the fall of the Commune, but they seemed to doubt whether it would be successful in the present temper of the people of England —in London especially, not alone among the middle and upper classes, but also among the working classes. The Irish people sympathised very much with the heads of their Church, and as the Archbishop of Paris and the priests had been murdered, the Irish in London might probably interfere and annihilate the demonstration altogether. "Citizen" Mills did not think the demonstration would be a success, because all the English working men, with the exception of the absolute Socialists, were terrified at the burnings and massacres which had taken place in Paris. The feeling of the working classes was dead against the Commune. Several other "citizens" took an opposite view, and in the end it was resolved to have a demonstration on the next Sunday week to prevent the extradition of any communal refugees who may arrive in England, and to protest against the atrocities committed and about to be committed by the Versailles Government.

CURE OF LEPROSY.

A cure for leprosy has, it seems, been discovered in India. According to the *Pioneer*, medical science has at last triumphed over this terrible disease. The civil surgeon of Khundwa reports the case of a wretched old Jew who came to him from Bombay in great grief, saying that his friends had excluded him from their society and obliged him to live in a hut by himself. He was at this time pleasingly mottled with rose-colour. The doctor had him at once washed with soap and warm water, and the old Jew showed signs of improvement. He was then anointed with carbolic acid and oil, with such good effects that next day he wrote to his wife to expect him home in a week. In short, what with washing with soap and water, and what with anointing with carbolic acid and oil, the old Jew was soon completely cured. The experiment had, moreover, an interest apart from the fact that an ancient scourge was being conquered in the chameleon variations of the *corpus vile* under experiment. The Jew came to Khundwa rose-colour and brown; in a week or two he was glossy black and brown; a little later he became speckled grey; then his skin—possibly uneasy at what might happen next—lost all patience with its owner, and peeled away from him, leaving him just the colour a Jew ought to be. He lives in the hut no longer, and has been received into the society of his family and friends.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE FRENCH INDEMNITY AND THE ENGLISH MONEY MARKET.

The *Economist* says an impression has become general that in the money market we need not for the present think much of the "French indemnity," and of the consequent cash movements which it involves. But probably that impression is erroneous. A period is now again when our market may really be affected materially by it. By the revised treaty, £20,000,000 of the indemnity is to be paid within a month after the taking of Paris by the Versailles Government, and every sign indicates that this capture cannot now be long delayed. There will be no loan, it is said, in England, and none to which the English will subscribe; so why should we care? But this a mistake. The issue of notes of the Bank of France in large quantities will affect this market very much. They are not convertible notes, which any one that presents them at the Bank can obtain coin for. These notes are inconvertible; they are in fact drafts payable by the Bank at some uncertain time in future. If, therefore, the German Government takes these drafts in large quantities and above what can be used in Germany, it must sell them if it want to use them. It will like to pass on the tainted notes to an innocent third party, and will wish to invest them in interest-bearing securities. In consequence, many of them, soon after the issue, will be on sale in London, and will be bought in London. The credit of the Bank of France has always been so good that large numbers of its notes will easily be disposed of in Lombard-street. And the effect will be a tendency, greater or less, to a rise in the value of money, because we shall have disposed of part of our present funds by what is in fact a loan, though in form a very unusual one, to a foreign and borrowing country. Even if the indemnity, or part of it, be taken not in bullion or bank notes, but in *rentes*, that indemnity will still have a considerable effect here. These *rentes* are very tempting commodities to speculative buyers, and there is a great deal of money at present only too ready to aid speculative buyers in any operation that is likely to be successful, and which enables them to give security.

AN EXTENDED ENTOMOLOGICAL TOUR.

(*S. F. News of the World, May 24.*)

Among the many celebrities now visiting California comes a young English nobleman, Lord Walsingham, or to "speak by the card," Baron Walsingham, of Walsingham in the county of Norfolk. His Lordship is a most earnest entomologist, and visits the Pacific Coast for the purpose of observing and collecting the many interesting species of insects to be found in this and the adjoining States. Enjoying the advantages of a large fortune, he is a remarkable instance among the noblity of Britain of a man seeking for gratification and amusement in the peaceful realms of science, and that also in a pathway not often trodden even by her most devoted followers. Lord Walsingham has chiefly applied himself to the study of the micro-lepidoptera, those minute moths, of which the clothes pest, and the apple moth are familiar examples. He is thoroughly familiar with the habits and general history of most of the European species, and in the vast field before him, among the various climates and vegetable aspects of California and Oregon he naturally looks forward to the discovery of many hundreds of new species of the group to which he has confined his attention. These, on his return to Europe, he will himself describe and figure, so that at no distant day we may look forward to a most valuable contribution to natural history from his Lordship's pen. He has brought with him two assistants, both excellent taxidermists, and one of them a renowned hunter, whose time will be wholly employed in preserving insects, birds, and other objects. The intention of Lord Walsingham is to work his way northward into Oregon, and probably into Vancouver's Island, returning to San Francisco in the Fall. Should his success warrant his remaining here another year he will do so, and then, in all probability, will visit the Australias on his way home. During his brief stay in San Francisco his Lordship paid several visits to Mr. Henry Edwards, whose collection of insects of the Pacific Coast is without a rival in America, and expressed his great astonishment and delight at finding so many new and undescribed species in one collection. In addition to all appliances for collecting the perfect insects, Lord Walsingham is prepared to make observations upon transformations of the species, and by some newly discovered system to preserve the larva and chrysalis of all which may come under his notice. The value of such observations cannot be overrated, as it is well known that in their earlier stages some of the small months are among the most dangerous enemies the agriculturalist has to deal with. We shall watch with great interest his Lordship's journey, and will inform our readers of his doings as far as lies in our power.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

JULY 12TH, EVENING.

The drug market has kept quiet and weak throughout the day. Patna at $612½ to $615. Benares at $597½ to $600. Malwa at $640 to $650. The mail steamer *Orissa* has brought 1,120 chests Malwa and 165 chests Bengal drug.

JULY 13TH, MORNING.

No change at present in the drug market.

Bank Shares continue in demand, large settlements have taken place both in old and new, the former at 43 to 44 per cent. for cash, and 51½ to 52 for end of December; the latter at 39½ to 40 for cash, and 47½ to 48 for end of December. Steamboats are wanted at 35 per cent. premium for cash, and 38½ for end of September. Fire Shares have advanced, Hongkongs to $292 for cash, Chinas at $53 cash and end of the month, Victorias at $43 cash and end of the month. There is nothing doing in other stocks.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—44 per cent premium.
Hongkong Bank Shares, New—40 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$1,300 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares— $2,300 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 53 per share premium.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$65 per share premium.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares— $292 per share premium.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$53 per share premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$43 per share premium.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—30 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—35 per cent. prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 40 per share premium.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount.
China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—20 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$60 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—60 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent. premium, nominal.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$15 per share discount.

SALES ON JULY 12TH, 1871.
As reported by Chinese.

Saigon Rice, 5,000 piculs, at $2.22, by Hungfung to Hongkong merchant.
Saigon Rice, 2,000 piculs, at $2.04, by Hungfung to travelling merchant.
Tortoise Shells, 500 catties, at $325.00, by Sze-hop-chuen to Hongkong merchant.
Isinglass, 40 piculs, at $27.30, by Sze-hop-chuen to Saigon merchant.
Black Sessamums, 200 piculs, at Tls. 2.2.2., by Sze-hop-chuen to Hoi-fung merchant.
Large Dried Mussels, 50 piculs, at $7.00, by Sze-hop-chuen to travelling merchant.
T-Cloth, 6lbs., 7,000 pieces, at $1.55, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.
T-Cloth, 7lbs., 1,000 pieces, at $2.20, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.
T-Cloth, 7lbs., 300 pieces, at $2.50, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.
Bombay Cotton, 59 bales, at $18.00, by Parsee merchant to Yuet-wo-loong.
Bombay Cotton, 21 bales, at $19.00, by Parsee merchant to Yuet-wo-loong.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. J. H. DOS REMEDIOS is admitted partner in our Firm from this date.
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
1m 1116 Hongkong, 1st July, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between WILLIAM CLARK EASTLACK and HENRY HOLMES WINN, as Dental Surgeons, is this day dissolved by mutual consent and the efflux of time.
W. C. EASTLACK, D.D.S.
H. H. WINN, D.D.S.
2m 867 Hongkong, 8th May, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE S. HARDY is authorized to sign our Firm, per procuration, in Foochow, from this date.
BIRLEY & Co.
tf 804 Hongkong, 8th May, 1871.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.
EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.
L. FRICKEL & Co.
tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr THEODOR PROBST, in our firm, ceases from this date.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong and China,
7th of February, 1871. [6m 2 1

MR. E. W. VON BERGEN retired from our firm, and his interest and responsibility therein ceased, on the 31st December, 1870.
DEETJEN & VON BERGEN.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1871.

I SHALL continue the business hitherto carried on under the name of DEETJEN & VON BERGEN from this day, under my own name, as DEETJEN & Co.
Mr. ADOLF STRACK is authorized to sign the firm, per procuration.
EDUARD DEETJEN.
3m 642 Hongkong, 15th April, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. EDWARD PETTIT in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.
Mr. ALFRED HUTCHISON was admitted a Partner therein on the 1st January.
DEACON & Co.
tf 397 Canton, 1st March, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorised to sign our firm from this date.
BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
tf 829 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY,
Office—Opposite the Oriental Bank.

MESSRS. D. NOWROJEE & Co., established in the year 1858, beg to inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have just set up a Steam Bakery in their premises, which has enabled them to reduce their rates, without interfering with the well known superior qualities of their Articles.

They are now enabled to offer their Bread and Biscuits of the best quality at following reduced rates:—

Square, Twist, Cottage, and French loaves	$0.07 per lb.
Soda and Cracker Biscuits, 6 lbs. tins	0.75 each.
12 „	1.50 „
Butter and Sweet Biscuits	0.30 per lb.
Cabin Biscuits	0.07 „

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAINS are invited to inspect the new steam machine-made Soda, Cracker, Cabin and Ship BISCUITS, at the lowest rates.
D. NOWROJEE & Co.
tf 1431 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS
SUPPLIED AND REFITTED
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Clan Alpine (str.)	Beckett	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Sea Gull (str.)		Canton	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick dispatch.
LONDON	Norman Court	Andrew Shewan	Whampoa	Deacon & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Chin Chin	Legrand	Hongkong	Norton, Lyall & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Rookwood		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Brunette		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sir Harry Parkes	Chapman	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Cingala	Stitt	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Sir Henry Havelock	Pickthall	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
VALPARAISO AND CALLAO	Albertine	Ahier	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick dispatch.
DUNEDIN, WELLINGTON, &c.	Union	Le Balle	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Salacia	Jackson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Mary Hamilton	Mitchell	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Cannadienne	Equin	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, P'ANG, & CALCUTTA	China (str.)	Thos. S. Gardner	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On the 15th inst., at 2 P.M.
SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY	Gunga (str.)	H. Child	Hongkong	N. Kessowjee & Co.	On or about the 18th inst.
SINGAPORE	St. Roch	Grivel	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Y. y Seis Hermanos	Balfias	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	On the 15th inst., at noon.
NAGASAKI	Constance		Hongkong	Norton, Lyall & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Godavery (str.)	Foache	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Aden (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at noon.
SHANGHAI	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
Do.	Glensannox (str.)		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Caroline	Paulsen	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Formosa (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 11 A.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,
SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG. NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

Respectfully announce that in anticipation of the early arrival of their SPRING STOCK, they have greatly reduced the prices of their WINTER GOODS, an early inspection of which they solicit from intending purchasers.

SILKS, Plain, Fancy, and Shot.
NORWICH REPS, all wool WINCEYS, PLAIDS and CAMLETS.
JACKETS,
Cloth, Velvet, Silk and Sealskin.
The various CLANS on all Wool SHAWLS.
Linen COLLARS and CUFFS,
Embroidered Lace COLLARS and CUFFS, the most approved styles.
In the Juvenile and Ladies' HOSIERY and UNDERCLOTHING will be found some special lines.
Gents. Wool HOSIERY,
SOCKS, UNDER VESTS, PANTS CRIMEANS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS and VESTS,
SLEEPING SUITS,
DRESSING GOWNS.

Tailoring under the Superintendence of experienced CUTTERS;
Lounge COATS,
Office do.
Walking do.
Visiting do.
Dress SUITS.
Light Texture OVERCOATS.
} From the best English manufacturers.

Making to order, TWEED SUITS at very low prices.

The FURNISHING we have confidence in recommending that good value will be obtained
Brussels & Tapesty CARPETS.
Velvet Pile CARPETS.
A few made up Squares and Sofa CARPETS.
OIL CLOTH for Halls, Passages, Stairs, &c.
Coir MATTING and MATS.
All Wool REPS and DAMASKS, for Curtains.
TABLE CLOTHS, a large assortment,
The Eider Down QUILT.
Carriage and Travelling RUGS.
SAYLE & Co.

Ex S. S. "Priam."

LADIES' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES.
Billiard CLOTH.
Gentlemen's Twill SHIRTS, (new styles.)
WRISTBANDS.
A large parcel of Black SILKS, bought very cheap.
Muslin trimmed and Lace COLLARS and CUFFS.
Gold CORD.
UMBRELLAS.
SAYLE & Co.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1871.

BREAKFAST CLARET, FOR FAMILY OR MESS USE.

125 BOTTLES OF VERY GOOD BREAKFAST CLARET, (Red Seal).
Selected by the undersigned, may be had for $24.
G. DUBOST & Co.
3m 935 Hongkong, 31st May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY, Fine Bois.
„ Fine Champagne.
CLARET, Breakfast.
„ Dinner.
Sparking HOCK.
„ MOSELLE.
Still HOCK.
F. PEIL.
tf 310 Hongkong, 15th February, 1871.

FOR SALE.

ONE 8 H.P. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, with Boiler and Mountings, complete.
Two Albion PRINTING PRESSES.
One Columbian do.
One large Flotting MACHINE.
A Radial Drilling MACHINE.
One Crab WINCH.
One Self-acting SAW BENCH, complete, with one Saw.
One Vertical DRILL.
One Donkey PUMP.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 894 Hongkong, 24th May, 1871.

NOW READY.

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ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Ex "Belted Will," "Cornuvia," "Ambassador," &c., &c.

BASS & CO.'S OCTOBER BREW, in hogsheads and kilderkins.
Barclay & Co.'s PORTER, in hogsheads.
BEST JAMAICA RUM, in do.
BURKE'S DUBLIN STOUT, in quarts and pints.
BASS'S ALE, by Cameron and Saunders, in quarts and pints.
Duff Gordon's SHERRIES, different seals,
Superior Old Vintage PORT.
Hennessy's BRANDY, 1 star and 3 stars.
AVH GIN, in red cases.
Krug & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES.
HAMS, CHEESE, BACON, in tins.
Truffled PATES, FOIE GRAS, Preserved PROVISIONS of every description, American, English, Dutch, French and German VEGETABLES, in large assortment.
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MENIER'S CHOCOLATE, *yellow, brown*, and *pink*.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 906 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CLARET, in wood.
ROAPILLION and BANDOL, in wood.
Breakfast and Dinner CLARETS, from $3 50 upwards.
Chateau LAFITTE.
Haute BRION.
Rhenish WINES, large assortment.
Sparkling HOCK and MOSELLE.
Haut BARSAC and SAUTERNE.
French LIQUEURS, CHARTREUSE, &c., &c., ABSYNTH.
Vermuth NOUILLY PRAT.
Wynaud FOKINKS, double Orange CURACOA.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 907 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE,
CHAMPAGNE:—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.
tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Cavite CIGARS and CHEROOTS, in boxes of 200 and 500; finest and real Havana CIGARS, in boxes of 50 and 100.
Vienna BOOTS, $4.00 per pair.
Dress „ $4.50 „
Just received,
per French Mail "DONNAI."
FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO.
H. N. RICKERTZEN.
tf 918 Hongkong, 27th May, 1871.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases
„ SHERRY „ 3 „
„ PORT „ 2 „
„ CLARET „ 1 „
BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.

Ex Str. "Bernard," just arrived.
RUSS. CIGARRETTES, "La Ferme."
Real Havanna CIGARS, in 1/10, 1/12 boxes.
Also,
English and American
SNUFF and SMOKING TOBACCO.
FINEST
Cavite and Manila } CIGARS and CHEROOTS.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &c., &c.
J. C. KRUSE,
Queen's Road, No. 10.
tf 1013 Hongkong, 15th June, 1871.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1871" has been further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE
AT THE PEAK;
also of the
VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS;
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;
besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the *vade mecum* for all Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—
Messrs. BROWN & Co., Swatow.
„ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
„ HEDGE & Co., Foochow.
„ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Mr. J. R. BLACK, *Japan Gazette* Office, Yokohama.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Paternoster Row, London.
Mr. G. STREET, Cornhill, London.
Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane, London,
Messrs. BATES, HENDY, & Co., Old Jewry, London.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange San Francisco.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SHANGHAI,
(Taking Cargo at through rates to HANKOW.)
THE British Steamer
"GLENSANNOX,"
will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1177 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY,
(Touching at PENANG *and* GALLE *should sufficient inducement offer.)*
THE British Steamer
"GUNGA,"
H. Child, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 18th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
N. KESSOWJEE & Co.
15d 1139 Hongkong, 4th July, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI,
With immediate despatch.
THE A 1 German 3-m. Schooner
"CAROLINE,"
Captain Paulsen, has room for a limited amount of Cargo.
Apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1172 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871

FOR SINGAPORE,
Will have immediate despatch.
THE A 1 French Barque
"ST. ROCH,"
Captain Grivel.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1173 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

FOR VALPARAISO AND CALLAO,
Taking Cargo under through Bills of Lading for all Ports south of Panama.
THE A 1 British Clipper-schooner
"ALBERTINE,"
Captain Ahier, will have quick despatch.
Apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1174 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 13 years British Clipper-barque
"SIR HENRY HAVELOCK,"
Capt. Pickthall, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1140 Hongkong, 4th July, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A 1 British Barque
"ROOKWOOD,"
will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1065 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE British Ship
"SIR HARRY PARKES,"
Chapman, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
6w 978 Hongkong, 8th June, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A 1 14 Years British Clipper Ship
"CINGALA,"
Stitt, Master, will load at this and Whampoa, and have early despatch for the above port, and has room for a limited amount of Cargo, for which apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 944 Hongkong, 1st June, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE A 1 British Barque
"SALACIA,"
Captain Jackson, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1002 Hongkong, 13th June, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE A 1 British Barque
"MARY HAMILTON,"
Mitchell, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1080 Hongkong, 26th June, 1871.

FOR LONDON.
THE A 1 Clipper Ship
"NORMAN COURT,"
Captain Andrew Shewan, with a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa and Macao.
For freight, apply to Messrs. DEACON & Co., Canton.
TURNER & Co.
tf 865 Hongkong, 18th May, 1871.

FOR LONDON,
With General Cargo, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged.
THE A 1 British Barque
"CHIN CHIN,"
342 Tons, Captain Legrand, will have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 1038 Hongkong, 20th June, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A 1 British Barque
"BRUNETTE,"
will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1163 Hongkong, 7th July, 1871.

FOR DUNEDIN, WELLINGTON, AND AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.
THE A 1 French Barque
"UNION,"
Captain Le Balle, has room for a limited amount of Cargo, and will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1003 Hongkong, 13th June, 1871.

FOR NAGASAKI,
With immediate despatch.
THE A 1 Dutch Barque
"CONSTANCE,"
Has room for a few Tons of Cargo.
For Freight, apply to
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 1155 Hongkong, 6th July, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE A 1 French Ship
"CANNADIENNE,"
Capt. Equin, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have a quick despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1148 Hongkong, 5th July, 1871.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"FORMOSA,"
Captain Burnie, will leave this for the above ports TO-DAY, the 13th instant, at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 1178 Hongkong, 11th July, 1871.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
THE Steamship
"CHINA,"
Captain Thos. S. Gardner, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M.
Despatches will close at 1.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
8d 1165 Hongkong, 8th July, 1870.

FOR MANILA.
THE A 1 Spanish Barque
"YSABELITA Y SEIS HERMANOS,"
will be despatched to the above port on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
5d 1179 Hongkong, 11th June, 1871.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
THE Company's Steamer
"GODAVERY,"
Capt. Foache, will be dispatched for
YOKOHAMA *(Direct)*,
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
tf 1183 Hongkong, 12th July, 1871.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.
THE A 1 British Steamer
"CLAN ALPINE,"
Captain Beckett, expected shortly from Canton, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf 1162 East Point, 7th July, 1871.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.
THE British Steamer
"SEA GULL,"
will load at Canton and Macao.
For particulars as to Freight, &c., apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1031 Hongkong, 19th June, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 American Ship
"JOSEPH CLARK,"
Captain Carver, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1181 Hongkong, 12th July, 1871.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE A 1 French Clipper-barque
"GIPSY,"
Captain Bernier, Tons 472 Register.
And,
The A 1 French Clipper-barque
"JACQUES SEURIN,"
Tons 450 Register.
Apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1175 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.

ON FRIDAY, the 14th July, at noon, the Company's Steamship "TIGRE," Commandant BOILEVE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 5 P.M. on the 13th July. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1871.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

"PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE Steamship "*CHINA*," Captain Conn, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on SATURDAY, the 12th August next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*CHINA*" will be due at San Francisco September 12th, whence, daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Teas and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued for Yokohama and other Japan ports at one and a half regular rates.

Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.

No Freight received after noon of the 11th prox. No Parcel Packages received after 5 P.M. same day.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*
T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 13th, 1871.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.
GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong,
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Formosa*, to-day, the 13th instant, at 10.30 A.M.

For Yokohama, Hiogo, Hobe, and Osaka.—Per *Aden*, at 11.30 A.M. to-day, the 13th inst.

For Shanghai, Ningpo, Nagasaki, Chefoo, Taku, Tientsin, and Pekin.—Per *Malacca*, at 3.15 P.M. to-day, the 13th instant.

For Manila.—Per *Isabelita y seis Hermanos*, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per Indian Mail Packet *China*, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per Indian Mail Packet *Historian*, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

MAILS TO LEAVE SHANGHAI.
(By Telegraph).

For Swatow and Hongkong, at 5 P.M. to-day.
For Ningpo, at 3 P.M. to-day.
For Hankow and ports, at 6 P.M. to-day.
General Post-Office, Hongkong,
13th July, 8 A.M.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*TIGRE*," will be dispatched on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at noon, with the Mails—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, India, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 14th instant, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 13th instant.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 14th instant.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 8th July, 1871.

It is hereby notified that correspondence for the United Kingdom or for the Continent, sent in the Mails by French Packet, will be carried on to Marseilles, and that therefore all Letters, Books Prices, Current, Newspapers, Packets of Patterns, &c., which may be specially addressed viâ Alexandria, viâ Trieste, or viâ Brindisi, will *not* be forwarded by the French Packets, as only Letters, &c., intended to be transmitted by the Marseilles route can be sent in the Mails by the French line.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 30th June, 1871.

It is hereby notified for general information that, the Postage (which must be paid in advanced) upon letters addressed to Prince Edward Island, will henceforward be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded viâ Brindisi............ 42 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Marseilles.......... 36 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Southampton...... 28 cents each half-ounce.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 28th July, 1870.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 25th February, 1871.

Arrangements having been made by the French Post Office for embarking and disembarking the British Overland Mails to and from France at Brindisi, thereby necessitating the payment by the French Post Office of a transit rate to the Italian Post Office, it has been determined to augment the rate of postage on letters exchanged in the direct Mails between Hongkong and the French Post Office.

The rates of postage chargeable in Hongkong upon letters sent to France and countries through France will, in future, be as follows, viz.:—

To France, Algeria, the French Offices in Turkey (except Constantinople), and the Office at Tunis and Tangiers, 22 cents per ½ ounce.

To Jaffa, Beyrouth, Tripoli (Syria), Latakia, Alexandretta, Messina, Rhodes, Smyrna, Mitylene, the Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Ineboli, Kerasun, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Sulina, Trebizond, Tultcha, Varna, Galatz, and Ibraila, 22 cents per ¼ ounce.

To *Spain* and *Gibraltar*, 24 cents per ¼ ounce.

To the Grand Duchies of Luxemburgh and Baden, Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal, Rhenish Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, the Principalities of Hohenzollern, Birkenfeld, Hesse-Homburg, Lippe, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt and Reuss, the Duchies of Nassau, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen, Hesse-Electoral, Hesse-Darmstadt, the Duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, the Free Cities of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck, Switzerland, and Italy, 26 cents per ¼ ounce.

To *Countries beyond Sea without distinction*, 28 cents per ¼ ounce.

To Prussia (Rhenish Provinces excepted), Hanover, Saxony, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburgh Schwerin and Mecklenburgh Strelitz, Duchy of Brunswick, Grand Duchy of Oldenburg (the Principality of Birkenfeld excepted), the Duchy of Anhalt, the Austrian Provinces, Belgrade, *Servia* (Belgrade excepted), *Montenegro*, Schleswig and Holstein, 30 cents per ¼ ounce.

To Denmark, the Papal States and Austria, 32 cents per ¼ ounce.

To Moldavia, Wallachia, Turkey in Europe, Sweden, Norway, Poland, and Russia, 44 cents per ¼ ounce.

Pre-payment is compulsory in the case of Letters for Spain, Gibraltar, Countries beyond Sea, Servia (Belgrade excepted), and Montenegro.

Letters may be registered to all the above places, except Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, and the Austrian Provinces; the fee for registration is the same amount as the postage on each letter respectively.

Newspapers and Prices Current cannot be prepaid.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster-General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 13th February, 1871.

LETTERS, &c., ADDRESSED "LONDON" ONLY.

Many persons are in the habit of addressing Letters, &c., for well-known Firms and Individuals, to "London" only; but this practice not unfrequently occasions delay in such Letters &c. reaching their rightful owners. In all cases, however well the Firm or Individual for whom a letter is intended may be known, it is most essential, to ensure its correct and prompt delivery, that the streets in which they reside, and the number of the house, should form a part of the address.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 31st January, 1870.

It is hereby notified that arrangements have been completed under which correspondence from Hongkong may be forwarded to Nagasaki viâ Shanghai, and to Hiogo viâ Yokohama, by United States' Mail Packets, and that Letters for Hongkong and places beyond Hongkong, may be forwarded from Nagasaki and Hiogo by means of the United States' Packets viâ Shanghai and Yokohama respectively.

The rates of postage chargeable on such correspondence is four cents for each half-ounce on Letters, two cents on each Newspaper, and two cents on each two ounces of Books and Packets of Samples of Merchandize, in addition to the Rates specified in the Table of Rates of Postage at present in force.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st August next, the Commission chargeable on Money Orders issued upon the United Kingdom at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama will be as follows, viz.:—

On sums not exceeding £2	18 cents.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5	36 „
Above £5 and not exceeding £7	54 „
Above £7 and not exceeding £10	72 „

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

Extracts.

The Leather Bottel.

A DARWINIAN DITTY.

How many wondrous things there be
Of which we can't the reason see!
And this is one, I used to think,
That most men like a drop of drink.
But here comes Darwin with his plan,
And shows the true Descent of Man:
And that explains it all full well,
For Man—was—once—a leather bottel.

There are Mollusca rather small,
That Naturalists Ascidia call;
Who, being just a bag-like skin,
Subsist on water pouring in;
And these you'll find, if you will seek,
Derive their names from Heathen Greek;
For Scott and Scapula show full well
That As—kos—means—a leather bottel.

Now Darwin proves as clear as mud,
That, endless ages ere the Flood,
The Coming man's primæval form
Was simply an Ascidian worm:
And having then the habit got
Of passing liquor down his throat,
He keeps it still, and shows full well
That Man—was—once—a leather bottel.

When Bacchus' feast came duly round,
Athenian peasants beat the ground;
And danced and leapt, to ease their toil,
'Mid leather bottles smeared with oil;
From which they slid with broad grimace,
And falling, filled with mirth the place:
And so they owned and honoured well
Their great—grand—sire—the leather bottel.

The toper loves to sit and swill
Of wine, or grog, or beer, his fill;
And, as he doth but little eat,
It serves him both for drink and meat;
But don't, I pray, be too strait laced,
Or blame this pure Ascidian taste:
For Darwin's theory shows full well,
The to—per—is—a leather bottel.

The Dean of Christ Church does not shrink
To give five reasons we should drink:
"Good wine, a friend, or being dry,
Or lest we should be by-and-by:"
Then adds the fifth in humorous sport,
As "any other reason" for't:
But all his reasoning shows full well,
The Dean—was—just—a leather bottel.

Nay, those who fain strong drink would stop,
Don't say, we should not drink a drop;
But water, milk, or eau sucrée,
We're free to tipple all the day:
Sam Johnson's self, as you may see,
Drank many myriad cups of tea;
And all this drinking shows full well
That man's—at—best—a leather bottel.

"The thirsty earth drinks up the rain,"
The plants, too, drink the moistened plain:
"The sea itself, which one would think,
Should have but little need for drink,
Drinks twice ten thousand rivers up;"
While beasts and fishes share the cup:
The Sun, too, drinks, the Moon as well:
So Na—ture's—all—a leather bottel.

I hope even Darwin don't say Nay,
When asked at times to wet his clay:
And I for one would drink his health,
And wish him sense and wit and wealth:
And if good liquor he doth brew,
I'll drink to old Erasmus too:
And gladly join to show full well
That—man—is—still—a leather bottel.

—*Blackwood's Magazine* for May, 1871.

Representative Women.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice of bringing in the Budget on the following Monday week. Mrs. Bates was greeted with a loud cheer. "There, your Excellency, is a proof of progress—nay, of revolution. A woman leading the House of Commons! the greatest and proudest public assembly of the world!" "It is, indeed. Fifteen years ago I should as soon have expected to witness what I do to-day, as to hope that the Arch of Titus would pay a visit to the Vatican. But, my lord, how do you really find it to work?—is it prejudicial or otherwise?" I ask, because though the reform has spread to other countries, I have not had time to observe its operations closely," said the Nuncio. "Well, I must admit, that for a considerable time I gave no consideration, no serious thought, to the movement; if anything, I rather regarded it with masculine superciliousness. But it grew with the force of its own inevitable logic, and forced the scoffers to resistance, and the careless or indifferent to adopt their sides. I may have been a somewhat late convert, but I certainly am now a firm believer—indeed, I have been so for a considerable time. In the general management of the affairs of Parliament—of the Commons especially—we are indebted to women for many valuable reforms. And I have remarked that in committees, where the work is more in detail, their assistance is most valuable. They see matters in a different light from what we do, and they make suggestions that never would have occurred to men. Hence, the nation may now be said to see with all its eyes, and to avail itself of all its intellectual resources. In the more public duties, and in the treatment of great questions, particularly those which intimately affect the material and moral well-being of the masses, women not only hold their own with men, but their influence, in the more elevated tone of our legislation, and also of what I may call our public morals, has been extremely beneficial. This I am constrained, rather perhaps than willing, to admit." "Very strange, very wonderful," said the Nuncio, who added, "Yet why strange or wonderful? Many of the most illustrious members of the Church were its daughters; and in the management of affairs and in the governing of even great communities, and vast institutions, women display extraordinary wisdom and sagacity."—*The next Generation. By John Francis Maguire, M.P.*

Mock Civilization.

Indeed I am not sure that in my racy enjoyment of Paris there did not mingle with the pleasure that sense which the Duchesse d'Abrantes said heightened all delight; "the suspicion that it was wrong"—and which she explained was the only charm that was wanting to "iced water." Whether it was, however, that the fault lay with my temperament or my pocket, I always felt that a few weeks gave me enough of the fascinating capital. There were no such dinners as Phillip's, no such actors in Europe as at the Francaise; no such dialogue was or could be written, still less could it be given with that refinement of accent, look, and gesture as theirs; and when I supped at the Cadrau Bleu after the play, where did conversation ever range as it did there? where did smart criticism alternate with deep views of life, and the most graceful flights of fancy dash the deeper tone of a philosophy not the less profound from its intense relation to daily life, and its thousand illustrations in the actual world? To be sure, the men and the women talked in a tongue made for epigram, where even the moderate intelligences are witty, and the brilliant people are sublime. Where did men ever learn to dress their sentiments, and the women to dress themselves, as in Paris? and where, above all, was the prestige of a social success so high that the most brilliant talkers strained every nerve to achieve it, and regarded the triumphs of conversation as amongst the victories of life? And yet, as I have said, once away from these—once Paris left behind you—you forget the enchantment in which you had lived, and turned only to think of the egotistical sensuality of the Frenchman, the pernicious spirit of his novels, the avowed depravity of his drama, and the heartfelt delight avowed in ridiculing what all others respect in morals or venerate in religion. In the air of refinement he knew how to throw over vice, in that mock civilisation he could impart to every step of wickedness, he contrived to stamp the more homely habits of other nations with the impress of an inveterate vulgarity; and it was very hard not to feel that, in passing out of France into Germany, you were descending from the drawing-room to the servants' hall. It was little good to be told that the company comprised the most distinguished *literati* of Europe—that all the Continent possessed of scholarship, or historical lore, or critical acumen, were there; the philosophers never washed their hands, and their wives wore dirty stockings. All the details of their daily life—and they took good care you should see them—were so many outrages on the decencies and properties of existence, till at last the painful conviction stole over you that dirty habits must have some terribly close relation to simplicity of character, and that indigestible cookery, and a general greasiness of living, are the fitting concomitants of culture and deep thought. It was this contrast—a contrast that Frenchmen took care should be palpably felt by all Europe—that wounded Germany to the quick. It was that daily sarcasm on their social inferiority they could neither endure nor forgive. Jena, and Magdeburg, and even Berlin, in the hands of the Frenchman, might, after long lapse of years, be pardoned. The insults of the First Empire were in a measure forgotten; but the same grievance which weighs heavily with the Americans in regard to ourselves stimulated the Germans against the French. There was a social disparagement, a perpetual sneer, at their ways and habits, and a tone of insolent compassion at their supposed deficiencies, actually intolerable.—"*An O'Dowd' Reverie," in Blackwood's Magazine.*

A Malignant Fly.

On our way we passed the remnant of the oxen of Messrs. Helmore and Price. They were grazing in charge of some men at a little village called Matupenyane, and miserable objects they were. Only twelve were now left out of forty-four, and of these only three reached Kuruman. It was Mr. Price's opinion that these three had not been bitten, as they never were ill like the rest. There stood the poor creatures, doomed to die; their hair on end, their eyes sunken, their bones almost piercing the skin, and most of them with a large swelling outside the throat. A native of this district, (Matupenyane,) after speaking about the tsetse and its deadly effects, put to me the following questions: "You white people are very wise; you say you have the Word of God in your possession, and it is no doubt true, for you can make waggons and guns, and can ride on horses. Explain therefore this difficulty, which baffles all black people. The buffalo and the common ox are so much alike even Bushmen some times mistake the track of the one when it crosses or mixes with that of the other. The tsetse kills the ox, but it cannot kill the buffalo. In the same way, the zebra and the horse, although resembling each other, do not meet with the same fate when bitten by tsetse; the horse dies speedily, the zebra is none the worse. Since you white people have come among us with your wisdom, we blacks say to one another, 'Now we shall be told the mystery of the tsetse bite.'" To such inquiries, in which there was always suppressed sarcasm, I had to return for answer that I was more ignorant about the tsetse than they themselves. I may also say here that there is some reason the doubt the entire correctness of the statement that donkeys are not killed by the bite of this insect. An English gentleman who for several years in succession hunted in the tsetse districts on the Limpopo, informed me that he lost several of his donkeys in circumstances which led him strongly to suspect that long exposure to the bite of the fly would prove fatal to this animal. The elephant has sagacity enough to perceive that among the tsetse he is safe from his mounted pursuers. Accordingly, a troop of elephants, in a district often visited by hunters, will, at the approach of danger, make off at once for the habitat of the fly, and there browse in safety. Occasionally, if the troop is numerous, and there are some very large tusks to tempt the hunter, he will return to the waggon, and, tearing up an old waggon sail, make a covering for the whole body of his horse, and fitting closely to it. Next day he selects the oldest or most worthless in his stud, and, enveloping it in the sail covering, enters the tsetse district, and surprises the elephants in their fancied security. The horses sometimes escape through the aid of the covering, and the care that the hunter takes never to loiter, he emerges again from the infested region. Hunting elephants on foot is also occasionally practised in the tsetse districts. Although the tsetse was within two days' journey on foot from the station where I afterwards resided for years, no accident ever happened, except in one occasion, when a troop of cattle, having strayed from their post, entered the fatal district before their loitering herds came up to them, and of course all died.—*Ten Years North of the Orange River: a Story of Everyday Life and Work among the South African Tribes from 1859 to 1869." By John Mackenzie, of the London Missionary Society.*

Life in Mars.

There must needs be rivers in Mars, since the clouds, which often cover whole continents, must pour down enormous quantities of rain, and this rain-fall must find a course for itself along the Martial valleys to the sea. Indeed we can have no doubt that Mars has been the scene of those volcanic disturbances to which our own mountains, hills, valleys, and ravines owe their origin. The very existence of continents and oceans implies an unevenness of surface, which can only be explained as the effect of subterranean forces. Volcanoes must exist, then, in Mars; nor can his inhabitants be wholly safe from such earthquake throes as we experience. It may be questioned, indeed, whether subterranean forces in Mars are not relatively far more intense than in our own earth,—the materials of which the planet is formed being not only somewhat less massive in themselves, but also held down by a gravity much less effective. It would seem also, that the Martial oceans much be traversed by currents somewhat resembling those which traverse our own oceans. There is, indeed, a very marked difference between our seas and those of Mars. For apart from the circumstance that the terrestrial oceans cover a much greater proportion of the earth's surface, the Martial seas are scarcely traversed by appreciable tides. Mars has no moon to sway his ocean waters, and though the sun has power over his seas to some slight extent, yet the tidal waves thus raised would be very unimportant, even though the seas of Mars were extensive enough for the generation of true tidal oscillations. For, in the first place, Mars is much farther from the sun, and the sun's action is correspondingly reduced—it is reduced, in fact, on this account alone more than threefold. But further, Mars is much smaller than the earth, and the dimensions of our earth have much to do with the matter of the sun's tide-raising power. Every one knows how the explanation of the tides runs in our books of astronomy and geography. The sun is nearer to the water turned directly towards him than he is to the centre of the earth; he therefore draws that water from the earth, or in other words raises a wave; but again, says the explanation, the sun is nearer to the earth's centre than to the water on the side turned away from him, and therefore he draws the earth away from that water, or a wave is raised on the further as well as on the nearer side of the earth. If the earth were smaller, the sun would not be so much nearer to the water turned towards him, nor so much further from the water turned away from him—so that both waves would be reduced in dimensions. Applying this consideration to the case of Mars, whose orb is much smaller than the earth's, we see that any tidal wave raised by the sun in Martial seas must needs be of very small dimensions. But the existence of ocean currents appears to depend very little on the presence of tidal waves. In the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea, and the Baltic Sea, well-marked currents exist, although the tidal wave scarcely affects these seas. Sea-currents would indeed seem to be due to the effects of evaporation taking place extensively over certain portions of the sea-surface; and we know that evaporation must proceed very freely in the case of the seas of Mars, since clouds form so marked a feature of his atmospheric economy. We may conclude, therefore, that his seas are traversed by currents, and further that most of those effects which our students of physical geography ascribe to ocean currents, take place also in the case of Mars. Summing up the results here considered, we seem to recognise abundant reasons for regarding the ruddy planet which is now shining so conspicuously in our skies as a fit abode for living creatures. It would seem, indeed, unreasonable to doubt that that globe is habitable which presents so many analogies to our own, and which differs from our own in no circumstances that can be regarded as essential to the wants of living creatures.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE MYSTERIOUS LAW OF RACE.—The sound of guitars and the drone of peasant songs come up the hill, and groups of men are leaping in the wild barbaric dances of Iberia. The scene is of another day and time. The Celt is here, lord of the land. You can see these same faces at Donnybrook Fair. These large-mouthed, short-nosed, rosy checked peasant girls are called Dolores and Catalina, but they might be called Bridget and Kathleen. These strapping fellows, with long simian upper lips, with brown leggings and patched, mud-coloured overcoats, that are leaping and swinging their cudgels in that Pyrrhic round are as good Tipperary boys as ever mobbed an agent or pounded, twenty to one, a landlord to death. The same unquestioning, fervent faith, the same superficial good nature, the same facility to be amused, and at bottom the same cowardly and cruel bloodthirst. What is this mysterious law of race which is stronger than time, or varying climates, or changing institutions? Which is cause, and which is effect, race or religion?—"Castilian Days," in the *Atlantic Monthly.*

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

LOSSES payable without extra charge in SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, or LONDON.
MERCHANDISE with average accepted at current rates by STEAMERS and strictly A 1 SAILING VESSELS.
OVERLAND RAILROAD.
Risks Free of Particular average accepted from SAN FRANCISCO to any city in the UNITED STATES not south of ST. LOUIS, by RAIL, at one half per cent. net.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents, Hongkong and Shanghai.*
tf 9701

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.
In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.
No Policy Fees charged.
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15 %.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents, 4, Praya.*
tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)
THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the
LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 fres.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of............5,000,000 fres.,
Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective
Capital of............17,000,000 fres.
Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding } 6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00,
THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 873 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*
tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding } 6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents, North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.*
tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... } ¾ do. do.
NORTON, LYALL & Co., *Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ESTABLISHED 1821,
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.
Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, *Sterling.*

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company*
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 „
GILMAN & Co., *Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.*
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months... } ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.*
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents } ½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents } 1 per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
Not exceeding 10 days ⅛th per cent.
Not exceeding.......... 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding............ } 3 „ ½ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding............ } 6 „ ¾ „
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 ...
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

Business Announcements.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.
He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

HAWKINS'S HORSE REPOSITARY,
Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.

HORSES taken on LIVERY.
Horses BROKEN to Harness.
HORSES, PONIES, HARNESS and CARRIAGES, always on hand for Sale.

HORSES and CARRIAGES for Hire.
PONIES do. do. do.

HORSE SHOEING on the most improved principles, under his own superintendence.
T. E. HAWKINS,
(Late Farrier Major of Bengal Horse Artillery), Proprietor.
tf 559 Hongkong, 18th April, 1871.

ALBION HOTEL,
No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, HONGKONG.
G. W. SNELLING, *Proprietor.*

THIS new and Commodious Hotel is situated in a quiet and healthy part of the Town, commanding a full view of the Harbour, and is from its situation well adapted to afford a comfortable and pleasant place of sojourn to Families visiting the City. Hot and Cold Baths at all hours of the day.

PRIVATE DINING ROOMS AND RESTAURANT.
Breakfast .... at 9 A.M.
Tiffin.............................. at 1 P.M.
Dinner .... at 7 P.M.
1m 1058 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1871.

L. FRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
tf 1422 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ac]

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
79 F, *Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

炭 煤 記 廣
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned Coal Shop has been REMOVED to the Premises, No. 39, *Endicott Lane.* The Proprietors beg to notify that they have always on hand all sorts of Coal for sale at very moderate prices. Gentlemen who favor them with their patronage are requested to apply to the above address.
KWONG-KEE.
12m 1291 Hongkong, 7th July, 1870

炭 煤 記 榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane,* and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 699 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

Business Announcements

LIST of PUBLICATIONS and of BOOKS kept in numbers by
Messrs. TRÜBNER & CO.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Orders will be received by
W. H. BELL,
Daily Press Office,
AND
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ALCOCK.—A Practical Grammar of the Japanese Language. By Sir Rutherford Alcock, Resident British Minister at Jeddo. 4to. pp. 61, sewed 18s.

ALCOCK.—Familiar Dialogues in Japanese, with English and French Translations, for the use of Students. By Sir Rutherford Alcock. 8vo. pp. viii. and 40, sewed. Paris and London, 1863. 5s.

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Homer, Brown	Brit. bk	589	Olyphant & Co	
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R. of Australia, D'borough	Brit. bg	262	Frazar & Co	
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Papillon, Leveque	Fren. bk	458	Societe Franco Japonaise	
Phase, Varaugot	Fren. str	950	Messageries Maritimes	
Peiho, Kirt	Brit. str	109	Pitman & Co	
Radama, Mamule	Fren. sh	477	Societe Franco Japonaise	
River Avon, Hewitt	Brit. bk	499	Hudson, Malcolm & Co	
S. Nicholson, Heffernan	Brit. sh	9 [illegible] 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Sea Flower, Thomas	Brit. sh	1072	Order	
Success, Kirby	Amr. bk	204	Kirby & Co	
Takasima, Lucas	N. G. bk	698	Carst, Lels & Co	
Taunton, Chambers	Brit. sh	687	Chinese	
Thales, Lamont	Brit. str	774	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Tokei Maru, Winsor	Amr. str	1400	Aug. Heard & Co	
Wanderer, Taylor	Brit. sch	70	Captain	

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